CATTO'S
WHISKY.
Now for sale at all
LEADING BARS, HOTELS
AND AT
All Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,941—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL OMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	15th Aug.
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman.	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7908	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10 h "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7598	C. H. S Tocque,	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th July, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	19th Aug. 1903
*† NIPPON	.....	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 402	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	.....	6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Outch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR AUSTRALIA (without transhipment.)

S.S. "UMTA," 5,400 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th Aug., for Rangoon, Java, Freemantle and Melbourne.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini,	17th Aug. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept, 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.



PASSENGER SEASON 1904.

PASSENGERS intending to proceed Home next year are advised to register their names as early as possible.

The Dates of through Regular Sailings will be as follows :—

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. Co. :—
9th and 23 January.
6th and 20th February.
5th and 19th March.
2nd, 16th and 30th April.
14th and 28th May.
11th and 25th June.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. :—
28th January, 25th February, 24th March, 21st April, 19th May and 16th June.

AUSTRIAN LLOYDS :—
1st and 15th of each month, January to June.

RUBATTINO S. N. Co. :—
15th of each month.

ANCHOR LINE :—
Two Steamers a month, usually.

For further particulars please apply to
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Offices also at Calcutta, Karachi, London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Capetown, Durban, and Johannesburg.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt. Delivered free in Bombay.
Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
227, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship, not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

MANILA ROPES
BY
HARTON & Co., OF CALCUTTA.
DICK'S PATENT COTTON CANVAS DRIVING BELTS.
ENGLISH CANVAS FIRE HOSE, LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS, "ARROW," "INVINCIBLE" AND "CHALLENGE" BRANDS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

KNICKNACKS,
IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS.—
SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.
Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

SOLE AGENTS :
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.
The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anas. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.
NOW READY.
PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, is a small neatly bound Book, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s 3 3-4d to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 50 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 895 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year during 1903-1904, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., gun fire of TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1903, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 6th August, 1903, or apply to the undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 1st August, 1903.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club-House on WEDNESDAY, 19th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GLAZED PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

9, CHURCH GATE STREET, WATSON BUILDING.

THE WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, P. S. POCHEE, has RETURNED from AUSTRALIA and asks the PATRONAGE of his Friends and Customers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1902.

DHARAMDAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bholwada Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOPAL LALCHAND, residing at Sutar Chawl, without the Fort, RUNCHORDAS KHOOSHAL and LALLOO HURJEE, residing at Abdool Rehman Street, without the Fort, and MANECKCHAND BHIKA, residing at New Hanuman Street, without the Fort, all of Bombay, Hindus ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 17th day of November, 1902, the following two immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz :—

Lot No 1.

All that piece of land situate on the south side of the Public Road leading to Banganga at Walkeshwar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 2/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 34, new No 11287, old Survey No 3, and new Survey No 7277, together with the building erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2967, and Street No. 53, and bounded by the east by the property of Jairam Somali, on the west by the Temple of Shri Baldevji, on the north by Public Road leading to Banganga, and on the south by the property belonging to Dwarkadas Laloobhoy, and which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the message, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 2/9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3627, and Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Govindji Thakersey Moolji, on or towards the west by the property of Vasonjee Walji, on or towards the north by the Seashore, and on or towards the south by the public passage leading to the said Warden Road, and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Punch.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner at the Office of Messrs Muljee and Daramsey, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No 9, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated the 7th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ISSUE OF RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby INVITE TENDERS FOR RUPEES SIXTY LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 51 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 20th August 1903 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1903.

7. (a) Tenders for sums of Rs. 10,000 and under will be required to pay the full amount in one instalment on or before 31st December, 1903, Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment up to the 31st day of December, 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures.

7. (b) Tenderers for sums of over Rs. 10,000 will be allowed to pay in such instalments and on such dates as may suit their convenience provided that payment be made in full not later than the 31st day of December 1903, and provided that payments will not be received in more than four instalments, each of which must be for a multiple of Rs. 500. Anticipation interest on sums paid, at 4 per cent per annum, from date or dates of payment, to 31st day of December 1903, will be paid by cheque at the time of issue of Debentures. No Debentures will be issued till full payment has been made on account of each allotment.

8. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made and will, together with any instalment paid as above provided, be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1903.

9. Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 20th August 1903, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

10. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

11. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. 28th July, 1903.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A LIVERPOOL FIRM, having extensive connections, is open to undertake COMMISSIONS for Wholesale House exporting Indian Produce. Cotton, etc., to this Market. References exchanged. Correspondence invited.

Address "K.," Care LEE and NIGHTINGALE, Advertising Contractors, Liverpool, England.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Allos Buildings, No. 34, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., as per Notice previously posted to the Members.

By Order of the Board,

મોતાભાઇ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,

i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI AND CO.,
Agents.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED, by 1st September, for the Drawing Office of the Carriage and Wagon Department at Lillooah, a EUROPEAN DRAUGHTSMAN, with experience in Carriage and Wagon designs.

Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem, according to qualifications. Applications in writing, addressed to SUPERINTENDENT, Carriage and Wagon Department, E. I. Ry., Lillooah, with copies of certificates, will be received up to 20th August, 1903.

Lillooah, 3rd August, 1903.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited up to the 31st October, 1903, of Medical Subordinates of the Hospital Assistant Class TO FILL 8 (eight) VACANCIES in the Registration and Vaccination Sub-Department.

The salary is Rs. 50-5-75 and Rs. 15 house allowance.

Preference will be given to applicants who have had some experience under a Government Civil Surgeon or Municipality, since passing their qualifying examination; certificates of such service should be submitted together with certificates of age, qualifications, proficiency in native languages, and a medical certificate of fitness for duty, signed by a commissioned Medical Officer or a Government Civil Surgeon.

If aplicant has a knowledge of colloquial or written Burmese, he should notify this.

The selected candidates will be subject to all rules now in force or to be hereafter enforced for employes under this Municipality and will have to subscribe to the Provident Fund when formed.

The selected candidates will be on probation for 6 months subject to termination of their engagement within that period, on a month's notice.

By Order,
W. SHIRCORE,
Offg. Secretary,
Rangoon Municipality.

Rangoon, 29th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

RE: THE FIRMS OF MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIKH ADAM & CO., AND ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLA & CO.

REFERRING to the notices appearing in the local papers under the Signature of Messrs. Little and Co. Attorneys for Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOOROODIN Notice is hereby given that the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOOROODIN is not the only partner in the aforesaid Firms and that he is not the only person authorised to sign Cheques and Documents of the partnership. Our Clients, Mr. NOOROODIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA (as Administrator of the late Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased), are also the partners in the said Firms, and that the respective Share of each of our said Clients is double the Share of the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOOROODIN. That Mr. Nooroodin Shaikh Adam has been introduced into the Firm as a partner in the place of his father, the late Mr. Shaikh Adam Nooroodin, deceased, since the death of the said deceased which took place on the 4th March, 1901, and that our Client, Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla has been representing and managing the business of the said Firms in the interests of his late uncle Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased as partner of the said Firm ever since the death of the said Heptoola Salebhoy which took place in the year 1871. That our Client, Mr. Nooroodin Shaikh Adam, has been solely managing the Firm of Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. and that the Cheques and Documents in connection with the said Firm have all been signed by him invariably. That in various suits and proceedings taken in the Bombay Small Causes Court and the Bombay High Court since 1901, for and against the said Firm of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola, & Co. our Clients, the said Mr. Nooroodin Shaikh Adam and Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla have always been made party Plaintiff or party Defendants as members of the said Firms of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. and proceedings to which their signatures were necessary have been signed by them with the said Mr. Heptoola Nooroodin. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Public that any one dealing or transacting with the said Mr. Heptoola Nooroodin or paying him any monies in connection with the partnership business without the written consent of our clients, Messrs. Nooroodin Shaikh Adam and Salebhoy Habibulla, will do so at his own risk and peril.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Mr. NOOROODIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA.

11, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 423 OF 1902.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED ....Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) DAYABHAI TAPIDAS and
(2) THE TAPIDAS VARAJDAS SPINNING and WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company now in Liquidation through N. C. Macleod, Esquire, its Official Liquidator ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of January, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1903, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the 1st Defendant in

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate and being without the Fort in the Mahim District, near Mingot Mondley, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 383, 632 and 633, containing by admeasurements Five thousand and ten square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Batty Ground of Mahadeo Thakor, on or towards the West by the property of Dadaji Habbaji, on or towards the North by the Public Passage, partly by the ground of Antone DeMello and partly by the batty ground of Dadaji Habbaji, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Dadaji Habbaji and partly by the batty ground of Narrayen Thakor.

LOT NO. II.

All those two messuages, tenements or dwelling house adjoining to each other, standing on the Fazendari ground, belonging to Hormusji Bomonji Shett in Dhanji Doongaria Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, which ground measures two hundred and two square yards and two-thirths of another square yard, be the same, little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house formerly of Hurjibhai Behramji but now of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Baronet, on the West by the Public Road called Dhanji Doongaria Street, on the North by the Agiary of Shapurji Cuppawalla, and on the South by the house late of Pallonji Edulgee Appoo but now the property of Merwanji Bomonji, and which dwelling-houses are assessed under No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1903.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BY APPOINTMENT

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

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THE MORAL.



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5	Leader b. a. h. 13-3, 10 yrs.	1,500	W.I.T.C.
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7	Merton g. a. h. 14-1, 7 yrs.	1,000	
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1.00 000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver etc.

E. REY, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .... $ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances at not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DO NOT DELAY.

PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

WE WILL GIVE

Rs. 2,000

FIRST PRIZE.

Free Tickets will be issued up to 15th AUGUST and the DRAWING will be held on the 22nd AUGUST, 1903, on the "Art Union Principle," in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public, who are cordially invited to witness the *bona fide* drawing.

Prize Tickets will be presented free of cost to Purchasers of a

SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS, Re. 1-8,
OR A
STERLING CHAIN, Re. 1-8,
OR A
LADY'S NECK CHAIN, Rs. 2,
OR AN
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Elegant and correct-time keeper. (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 3-8
ENGLISH SQUARE TIME-PIECE. None equal to these in the Market. (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.) Rs. 4-8. WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH, Rs. 7-8. (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.) UP-TO-DATE

These WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their Cheapness but for thier Durability and Reliable Timekeeping.

PRIZES.

				Rs
1 Prize	Cash			2,000
1	Do.			500
1	Do.			250
1	Do.			200
1	Do.			100
2 Prizes		Rs. 75	each	150
6	Do.	50		300
10	Do.	20		200
100	Do.	4		400
100	Do.	3		300
300	Do.	3		600
523 Prizes			Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.

SOLE AGENTS.

ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS

173, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of an undivided 17-640 Share in the Scindia and Sajapur Ujjan Cotton Press at Ujjan, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT FIRST BHOIWADA STREET, NEAR BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the deceased mortgagor, Nundcorebai, widow of Manchalal Hurgowan, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of June, 1900.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement 123 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 1321, and Street Nos. 110, 112, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of First Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar, at Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the house of Morarbhoy Vijbhukan, on or towards the west by the house formerly of Canjee Dossa but now of Ranji Bhule, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said first Bhoiwada street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharsetjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Meghjee Vikram, viz :—

GOLD ORNAMENTS :—Bangles, rings, googri, toolsypatia, kantli, sankla, kudda, hirasankli, barsal, vedla, pearl and diamond rose rings, kap, pearl kanta, vali, panda, vidari, vindo, pandella, thoria, patli, chandanchoori, &c.

SILVER ORNAMENTS—Atharia, sankla, ferva, &c.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, No. 1, Block, G. I. P. R. Quarters, next to the Co-Operative Stores, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Ebonized Boudoir Cottage piano, large cooking stove, ice box, Singers sewing machine, Linolium carpet, bicycle, lamps, iron safe, table ornaments, flower pots, etc., the property of A. W. MALFICCINI, Esq.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting, Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Black Lustres, Serge, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen cloth just landed ex. s. s. "Peninsular," consisting of—

All wool superior mixture coloured venetians, super black and blue diagonal venetians and jubilee coatings, fancy coloured suiting flannels, white tennis serge and fancy striped flannels Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whipcord and vecuna coatings, coloured homespun, fancy striped and check suiting worsteds, Shepherd check suiting, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black silk mixed lustres, black and blue twill and military serge meltons, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 21 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view three days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, opposite the 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, (where the kitchens been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, drawing-room suits, first-rate pictures and oleographs, Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, almyras, one sweet-toned cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of Mr. RUSTOMJI LIMJI BATLIBHOI.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 hard some strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey arab quiet in harness.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Edward's House, Apollo Reclamation, near the Saluting Battery, the very valuable and handsome teak and black-wood, plain and carved F.-P. household furniture of the latest design, such as drawing room suit lined with French plush, cabinets marble top tables, brass and iron bedsteads, almyras, cloth and hanging presses real Persian carpets, Treacher's glassware, rich porcelain ware, best platedware, hall, table, hanging and wall lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, China, Japanese and satsuma vases, real porcelain and Australian table ornaments, rich oil paintings and oleographs, door curtains china and coir matting, one nearly new Beeston-Humber gent's bicycle with free-wheel and back pedalling brake, English ice box with refrigerator, Singapore cane furniture, cooking utensils &c. &c. the property of Captain R. H. E. Pennell, Presidency Paymaster.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,

MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

38, Esplanade Cross Road,

OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

'GRAPHOLOGIST'S ELECTRO VIGOUR PILLS'

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND LOSS OF MANHOOD.

THESE PILLS wonderfully increase Blood and strengthen the Limbs, improve Digestion and Appetite and Restore the broken down Constitution to Health and Vigour.

Price per Bottle Rs. 2. Postage Extra.

☞ To introduce this Greatest Tonic, Graphologist will post you a Trial Bottle on receipt of 4 Annas Postage Stamps.

Please Address :—

GRAPHOLOGIST, MANDVI POST, BOMBAY.

Can also be had from :—

B. D. MOTIWALLA, 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A. B. MEHTA, (Union Typewriting Co.,) Pydhoni, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols .... 91 1 8 = — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes .... £97 3/4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan .... £107 1/2 = do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper .... £65 7 8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 25 3/8 = — 1-16
2 months hence .... 25 3 16 = — 1/16
Spot in New York .... 51 7/8 = — 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25 14 = unchanged
Berlin „ .... 20 78 1 2 = do
New York Demand .... 48 5 1 2 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 3 pr ct = do
3 months sight Bank Bills .... 2 3/4 pr ct = + 1 8
6 „ „ .... 3 1-4 pr ct = + 1 8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills .... 2 7-8 pr ct = unchanged
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 1-2 pr ct = + 1-8

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 2 1/4 pr ct = unchanged
7 day market loans .... 2 3 8 pr ct = + 1-4

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 1-16 Aug.-Sept. Tone quiet, but steady.

Rubber,—Para Rubber, 4s. 1 1-4d. = Unchanged.

Wheat.—Club No. 1, 30. 1-2 Aug.-Sept. Sellers.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot. 6·66 +2. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·31	5·79	5·41	5·32
+3	+1 unchanged		+1
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**
5·27	5·26	5·26	5·25
unchanged			

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... Nil
Do. last year .... 1,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain .... Nil
Do. do Continent .... Nil
Mid-Uplands .... 12·75 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec. .... 9·67 + 5
Do. do. March .... 9·69 + 5.

In New Orleans—
Spot .... 12 5/8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept .... 10·68 + 13
Do. do. December .... 9·73 + 7
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 10th August 1903 :—

Cotton	842	bales.
Wheat	10,2 4	cwts.
Linseed	2, 83	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	4,515	„
Gingellyseed	512	„
Poppyseed	1,998	„
Groundnuts	10	„
Castorseed	1,464	„
Rice	5,144	
Myrabollams	Nil	„
Cottonseed	1,203	„

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.
Bank T.T. .... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand .... 1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do 169 3-4
Marks 3 do do 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 132
Shanghai 30 do do 182
Japan 30 do do 151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98·11
1st Settlement ... ... 98·9

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 18th June 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd „ 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd „ 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	6	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	6	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent. .... Rs. 29 8
Club, No. 1 .... „ 28 8
Hard, Red .... „ 23 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales .... 6,000 Bales
Imports .... 3,000 „

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.		
5·35	5·82	5·44		
+ 4	+ 3	+ 3		
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·36	5 3	5·29	5·26	5·28
+4	+3	+3	unchgd	+3

COTTON.—The local market is quiet for ready cotton with little business passing. In New Crop prices are Re. 1 higher, and the market is steadier, but there is little doing.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 91 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes 97 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65 7-8
Bar Silver 25 3-8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SYKES—July 4, at Kerman S E Persia, the wife of Major P Molesworth Sykes, C M G, I A, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 1-22m., 1-33s. Low water, 7-7m., 7-42s. Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p.m. League Football, Cooperage.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Chief of Miraj arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday morning at 11-15 a.m. His Highness has put up in a bungalow in Kalbadevi Road.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,014, the daily average being 162. The total of new patients was 6 6.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. Hiroshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday, the 14th instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at the same time.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington, the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilli, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day (weather permitting).

March .... A Fron isa .... Costa.
Overture .... Banditenstreich .... Suppe.
Valse .... Rose .... Margis
Selection .... A Chinese Holeymoon .... Talbat.
Piccolo Solo .... Whistling .... Lowton.
Song .... The sunflower and the sun .... Penr.

THE HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, etc, during the month of July, 1903 :—Anonymous Rs. 10 Mr. Bababhai Ganputrao Chintoba Chhapniwalla, mangoes, 530 Brick Merchants, Darukhana, Dorgi Bazaar Merchants, Parel Dhan Mill, Grain Merchants' Doorga Devi Grain Merchants, Candewadi Grain Merchants Seven Roads' Grain Merchants, Cloth Merchants, Association of Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy's Market, and Messrs Shah Tokershi Mooljee, Shah Devshi Padamshi, Shah Gocooldas Dayaram, Shah Nenshi Vilha, and Shah Khara Raimal, sweets.

THEFT AT THE OPIUM WAREHOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Shanker Nanji, a water-supplier at the Government Opium Warehouse, with the theft of 30 tolas of opium valued at Rs. 10-8. It appeared that as the accused was coming downstairs from the third floor of the warehouse Ramcharan Gurubux, of the Opium Police, met him on the stairs and saw something bulging out in his pocket. He searched the accused on suspicion and recovered the opium in question. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARITY OF A LOHANA GENTLEMAN.—Rao Bahadur Keshowjee Nathoo Sailor gave a caste dinner to ten thousand persons in honour of his deceased brother Mr. Visram Nathoo on Sunday last in Dariasthan, Mandvi. The guests included about one thousand respectable persons representing the different sections of the Hindu community. The Lohana Mahajan took the opportunity of recognising the services rendered by the Rao Bahadur by presenting him with a valuable turban. Presents of shawls, turbans, &c, were also made to him by several of the guests. The Rao Bahadur on his part distributed three hundred turbans and shawls amongst his numerous friends and gave silk border-ed dhoturs to the boys of the Lohana Orphanage. He also gave a dinner party to boys of the Lady Northcote Orphanage and contributed a sum of Rs. 101 to the fund of that Institute.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent at Bhownagar writes :—The rain has been holding off for the past four or five days and the people view this circumstance as favourable.—The Naril Purnima fair was held in Bhownagar on the 8th. Early in the morning the Hindoo people wended their way towards the sea to perform the usual rites. From two o'clock people began to arrive, and towards evening the roads were densely packed. At about 6-30 p. m., the Sowari reached the Cotton Market headed by elephants which were followed by the infantry, armed police, Imperial Lancers, and regimental band. There was a string of carriages which were occupied by the State officials. The Maharaja was seated on a richly caparisoned tusker with the Diwan Saheb behind him doing "chamar." The Maharaja dismounted the tusker near the Customs House and was driven in a carriage and pair towards the sea shore to worship the deity who presides over the sea. The band discoursed selections of music during the ceremony. The gathering did not disperse until 10 p. m. Mr. Karaka, the Police Superintendent, deserves credit for his management of the function passed without any hitch.

ROBBERY IN A TEMPLE.—In the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Laxman Tukaram was charged by Inspector Coxen, yesterday, with stealing a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 15, from the person of a child, who was being carried in the arms of her mother Vakhbai. Accused managed to steal the ornament while the mother was engaged in her devotions in the Babulnath Temple. An ascetic, who watched him, raised an alarm, and the accused was arrested with the ornament in his possession. Accused had two previous convictions, He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Inspector Gough charged Sakaram Govind with stealing a gold bangle valued at Rs. 55 from the person of Atusayabai, a Hindu girl aged 12. A large crowd having collected at the Temple gate, accused seized the opportunity of robbing the girl. He gave the bangle to an accomplice who ran away with it. In consideration of the accused having two previous convictions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 55, or in default, to undergo further imprisonment for two months. The fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to Anusayabai as compensation for her lost ornament.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	3	1	20
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	8	7	75
Total plague deaths to date	262,311	214 621	
Same date last year	4	3	82

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 492 as against 470 during the previous week. Of the total number 26 died of plague, which showed a decrease of 44 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 616 which included 27 deaths from plague.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sitaram Luxmon, with causing the deaths of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichaporia, Thomas Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Mahomed Omer, and Lionel Hyden by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, appeared for the accused. Mr. S. G. Velinker, pleader, watched the case on behalf of Judah Shellum.

Formal evidence was led relative to the collapse of the Sitaram Buildings and the deaths caused by the fall.

Edaljee Fakirjee, assistant to the proprietor of the Windsor Bar situate in the Sitaram Buildings, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said the Windsor Bar was opened in the Sitaram Buildings, on the 23rd of February 1903, and he had been employed there since then. Sitaram, the proprietor of the building, lived in the second block of the building from the Crawford Market. When the bar was opened there the south portion of the D block of the building had been completed up to the ceiling of the second floor. On the 23rd February he saw Sitaram pass by the building in the evening. He had seen Sitaram going to the building to see his work many times.

Gopal Ramji, mocoadum sawyer, said that he had taken the contract for sawing the logs for the Sitaram Buildings from the accused. The logs were of Malabari teak. The accused visited the place, where he (witness) worked, once in a week or a fortnight and inquired of the witness what work had been done. He could not describe what quality of wood it was. The Mistri gave him directions as to the length and breadth of the wood to be cut, and he worked accordingly. Sometimes he noticed defects in the wood but he did not bring it to the notice of anyone. After sawing the logs he put the timber aside and the Mistri had it removed to the carpenters. The witness did not know what was ultimately done with the wood he sawed. He used to go to the accused's residence to receive payments with the book in which the entries of the measures of the wood sawn by him were made by the accused's clerk at the dictation of the Mistri.

Mahadeo Ramchandra Nate, Inspector in the Waterworks Department, Bombay Municipality, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was inspector of streets and buildings in the A ward for about six months from July 1902 to January 1903. During that period he had visited the Sitaram Buildings and had spoken to the accused and his Mistri about the thickness of the walls and water closets. The accused told the witness that he was wrong. He said the thickness had been in accordance with the plans. The witness took out the plans and showed him that it was different from the plans. Whenever he visited the Sitaram Buildings he saw the accused either sitting in his office or going from place to place in the building watching the works going on there. In July 1902 the block had been completed as far as the plinth. The first floor was begun to be built in August or September and by the time he left charge in January a few feet of work had been completed on that floor.

Further inquiry was adjourned till this morning.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

Tuesday.—Abnormal pressure condition continues, and gradients are still very slight over the Bay and Peninsula. Rain has decreased in Burma, where very light showers have been received, and the rainfall in India has been confined chiefly to Assam Bengal, West Himalayas and the sub-Himalayas and the south of the Peninsula, where it has been light to moderately heavy. Showers have fallen on the east-coast of Gujarat, Rajputana, and a few light showers in the Indo Gangetic plain. Icherrapoonjee has received 7 1-2 inches ; Mymensing, 5 1-2 ; Mysore, and Dibrugarh, 2 1-2 ; Jalpaiguri, Mussoorie, Colombo, Cochin, Salem and Bangalore, 2 ; Chamo, Sialkot, Ranikhet, Murree and Kodaikanal, 1 1-2 ; Silchar, Jezpur and Bhudwan, 1 °. The monsoon is apparently strengthening in the extreme south of the Arabian Sea and light to moderate rain will probably continue during the next 24 hours in the south of the Peninsula, and may extend up to the Malabar and South Konkan coasts. Rain may increase to some extent in Burma and light to moderate rain is probable in Assam, Bengal, and showers in the west Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, Punjab, the Satpuras, and East Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In.	Cts.	Esplanade, In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	56	00	60	63	51	17	53	94
Tuesday, 11th August	0	60	0	14	0	11	00	3
Total	53	60	60	80	54	28	56	97
Total fall to August 11, 1902	22	48	27	14	26	97	26	96
Total fall to August 11, 1901	79	08	74	15	78	90	69	40

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 11th Aug.	0	20

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country, the rise having been brisk in Rajputana, Central India and at most stations in Gujarat. The barometer is in slight defect or excess of normal over the country lying to the south of Latitude 14 ° and in large excess to its north.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are :—Maximum 5 ° to 7 ° in excess at Secunderabad Bellary, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Amraoti, and 6 ° to 7 ° in defect at Ajmer, Jaipur and Sirsa. The maximum varied from 110 ° at Jacobabad to 81 ° at Belgaum and the minimum from 86 ° at Jacobabad to 65 ° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is much less cloudy. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has fallen in scattered showers, but the amounts in most cases were small, only three stations reporting about two inches.

Weather.—Pressure is nearly uniform in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and no rain beyond local showers is likely at present.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday, brings the following passengers:—

Allan Mr G L
Adams Mr and Mrs E N
Bailey Sir Chas
Bray Mr de S
Barton Mr E
Brown Darrell Capt H T
Berger Mr and Mrs G
Ballward Lieut Col R C
Burnett General
Cunningham Mr J A
Chisholm Mr and Mrs E
Cox Major F W H
Comen Mr T F
Chauler Mr F
Edwards Mr F M
Fry Major C J
Gosier Mr and Mrs
Grant Mr A
Hutchinson W S H
Henderson Mr R W
Henriques Mr A
Hoare Major
Hewett Capt
Herrick Capt
Iman Mrs and Infant
Lumsdon Mr T V F
Mesgitt Mr
Murray Major C F
Pauler Mr Alex
Prideaux Mr and Mrs F Miss and Infant
Russell Mr Victor
Rhodes Lieut W M
Stevenson Mr W R
Skinner Capt
Thompson Mr R
Taylor Mr C R
Winslow Dr S
Young Lieut J E

To Cure Horse Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.

Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Affenbach, 3483 tons, Captain H Schutt will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 1416 tons, Captain J S Stone, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1478 tons, Captain E Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Seddick and 21 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan 1781 tons, Captain C Glognes, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Durban, 30th July, via Mombasa, with a general cargo and 205 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1671 tons, Captain A 9 Abbott sailed yesterday for Calcutta &c. with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr P F Fernandes, Mr Dabe, Mr K. Meyer, and Mr O Puthran.

THE P and O S N Co's steamers Ballaarat, 2800 tons Captain F Summers, will sail to-day, for Shanghai, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers Mr and Mrs Fred Taylor, and Mr J Rodgers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning .... Lieut A Hamilton .... R I Marine
H M S Redbreast .... Quayle .... Royal Navy
R I M S Clive .... Comdr W G Beauchamp ... R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie .... Comdr E J C Hordern .... R I M
Investigator .... Comdr T H Heming .... R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100 .... —— ——
Do No 102 .... —— ——
Do No 103 .... —— ——

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
F Oriental	3085	Spicer	Aden	15 3	P & O Co
G Brunhilde	872	Selck	San arong	1 -8	M S E Anglia
H Chatton	2321	Leisk	Baltimore	12-8	K N & Co
L Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Repairing		Shepd & Co
O Lismore	3529	Sloane	Dunkirk		Ralli Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	11-8	Shep'd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim	Karachi	11 8	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Repairing		Do
Courland	760	Esmail	Mormagoa	1 -8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Australia	2 92	Tait	Mar's	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
2 Como	3287	Schuldt	Antwerp	17-8	T M & Co
3 R Rubattino	3014	Dodero	Genoa	15-8	F Cresco
4 Ischia	27 5	Magarzoni	China	17-8	F Cresco
5 Ballaarat	860	Summers	China	12-8	P & O Co
6 Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Antwerp	15-8	M M & Co
7 Pekin	2 22	Longdon	China	8-8	P & O Co
8 Belgravian	1531	Williams	Liverpool	20-8	K N & Co
10 & 11 Offenbach	3483	Schutt	Hamburg	13 8	Volkart Bros
12 Courtfield	2874	Attree	Hull	11-8	J M & Co
15 Katoria	664	Hirst	P Gulf	13-8	M M & Co
16 H Mara	2 35	Nagno	Japan	14-8	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kangra	1478	Watson	P Gulf	12-8	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Bahaduri	823	Fukeera	Repairing	Shepd & Co
Eden (ship)	441	Milner	Singapore	T C Barodawalla

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Kangra s	Watson	Bushire, July 28
	Sultan s	Glones	Durban, July 30

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Aston Hall s	McFee	Karachi.
	Mussoorie s	Hannah	Calcutta.
	Huzara s	Sharpe	Persian Gulf
	Hardinges	Pitford s	Berbera.
	Ula s	Stone	Calcutta, &c.
	Sirsa s	Abbott	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Offenbach, Schutt, for Marseilles.
Ballaarat, Summers, for Shanghai, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Chindwara, for Persian Gulf.
„ Australia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
„ Elbing, for Genoa, &c.
„ Trieste, for Trieste, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 10.

British India S. N. Co's. s.s. Matiana arrived this morning.

PORTSAID, AUGUST 9.

British I. S. N. Co's. s.s. Rewa left yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Clan Line Co's. s.s. Clan Mackay arrived this morning.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 9.

P. and O. Co's. s.s. Malta arrived yesterday morning.

P. and O. Co., s.s. Persia arrived yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Hong Kong for Singapore on the 11th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 11th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Belgravian s—26 bales wool C Essam Joosab; 16 bales wool Jadowjee Curja; 3 bales 14 s A H Cassum and Co; 280 cwts lliseed Bauer and Krause.

Australia s—600 bales wool S Jan Mahomed; 22000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 5 bales silk waste Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—8000 cwts cottonseed J A B gbe and Co.

FOR HULL.

Courtfield s—3000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 4100 cwts cottonseed Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lismore s—2000 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts poppy seed Killick Nixon and Co; 11540 cwts poppy seed Ralli Brothers; 501 cwts myrabollams Padumsee Jethabhoy; 200 cwts gum Govindjee Shopal; 2.0 cwts gum Hirjee Virbhur.

FOR ANTWERP.

Como s—2000 cwts rice Nanjee Khairaz and Co; 50 bales cottonwaste Tyabjee and Co; 50 bales hemp Pragjee Hirjee.

Springwell s—4700 cwts cottonseed 214 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton waste Pragjee Hirjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Offenbach s—6000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Offenbach s—1000 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers; 8000 cwts mowraseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 140 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—410 cwts castorseed 1013 cwts linseed 2000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers; 1115 cwts poppyseed 990 cwts gingellyseed 1984 cwts castorseed 2970 cwts mowraseed 495 cwts linseed 3·9 cwts rapeseed John Fac iri.

FOR GENOA.

Elbing s—2000 cwts rapeseed 200 bales cotton 700 cwts myrabollams Volkart Brothers; 8150 cwts rapeseed 1000 cwts castorseed 1 cake 2 25 cwts linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 9 8 cwts linseed Joh Factiri.

R Rubattino s—1 bale cotton F Fischer and Co; 1607 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—4017 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers; 1800 cwts myrabollams W Kipp; 120 cwts myrabollams 50 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 600 cwts myrabollams Tyabjee and Co; 320 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—500 bales cotton 400 cwts castorseed; Volkart Brothers; 1000 cwts castorseed J A Bevbie and Co; 1500 cwts castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 15.0 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—1900 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—102 cwt linseed 544 cwt castorseed Canjee Purbit and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Chatton s—100 tons manganese Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—31 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium Tatali and Co; 33 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 14 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 51 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 105 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium R S Unwalla and Co; 10 chests opium M H E Ellias; 7 chests opium Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 12 chests opium A Allarukhia and Co; 12 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy.

Pekin s—400 bales twist Sam Yee and Co; 75 cwt shark fins M J Joomabhoy and and Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 12th August, 1903, at 4-45 p.m. (weather permitting) :—

1. Individual Tent Pegging—(a) Ponies. (b) Horses.
2. Jumping Competition—(a) Ponies (14-2 and under). (b) Horses.
3. Mounted Infantry Race—Competitors to ride and run 75 yards, alternately. Pony to be saddled. Course 150 yards.
4. Polo Ball Race—To hit a Polo Ball round a flag, and finish between two posts.
5. Horse Scurry.
6. Pony Scurry (14-2 and under).

T L ROBERTS,
A. HILL TREVOR,
Joint Hony Secretaries.

IT is less than three months since the King paid his memorable visit to Pope Leo. Precisely what passed on that historical occasion is, of course, unknown to the public, but his Majesty was heard to say when he re-emerged from the Pope's private apartments, "What a grand personality ! What a marvellous life !" and, turning to Archbishop Stonor asked that the latest photograph of the venerable Pontiff, with his autograph, might be sent. The King and the Pope conversed together on this occasion for nearly half an hour.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

THE PAN-BRITANNIC ZOLLVEREIN.

THE

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

ask only a FAIR FIELD and NO FAVOR.

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FABRICS

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GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.

Send for Samples of :—

FLANNELS, SERGES, HOMESPUNS, TWEEDS, WORSTED COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS, and in fact "ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

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Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo, Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.

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COMPENSATION PAID £3,350,000

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MESSRS. KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

"UP-TO-DATE

SHORTHAND"

BOMBAY STUDIO, WHITE HOUSE,

MEREWETHER ROAD, APOLLO BUNDER.

1st Lesson write any word, 2 Hours' Study.

4th " " 40 words a minute, 2 Weeks' Study

11th " " 120 " " 4 " "

21 Lessons to completion, learned in 6 weeks.

With a view of quickly introducing it into Bombay and getting fully established, the fee to completion, if paid in advance and enrollment this month of August, will be Rs. 20.

Postal Pupils the same terms. Circular on application. Note: Each lesson takes but ten minutes and pupils may come at any hour between 9 o'clock and 7 o'clock.—WARWICK PEELE, Principal.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.

S. & P. ERARD LONDON.

MARCKS & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

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	Rs.	A.
Fine Singapore Pine Apples.....each	0	6
Table Plantains ..... per dozen	0	3
Oranges, Apples, Sweet Limes..... per dozen 12 as. to	1	0
Peaches ..... per dozen	0	6
Mangoes.....per dozen Rs. 2 to	3	0
Cape Cauli Flowers and Cabbages...each	0	5
French Beans, Beets, Tomatoes, ... per lb.	0	2
Green Peas and Artichokes... lb. only	0	4
Dairy Butter with key openers, per lb.	0	11
Mocha Coffee Berry .....per lb.	0	8
Mauritius Sugar No. 1 ..... for 7 lbs.	0	12
Table Malt Vinegar.....per bottle	0	5
Oatmeal and Cadbury Cocoa ...each	0	8
Carbolic Tooth Powder and Propert Brown Cream .....each	0	4
Bacon .....1-lb. tin	1	1
Pears' Coffee.....per lb.	0	13
C. and B. Salmon .....each	0	10
Black Pepper .....each	0	4
Mango Chutney .....per bottle	0	8
Madras Curry Powder .....per bottle	0	8
L. and P. Worcester Sauce ...per bottle	0	12
B. and P. Corn Flour .....each	0	8
Lipton Tea, Red Label	0	11
Lipton Tea, Yellow Label	1	0
Pears' Soap .....per box	0	12½

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SOLE VENDORS IN INDIA AND BURMAH FOR

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LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

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For terms and particulars please apply to

NORMAN CORSTORPHAN, MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

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PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER

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Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.

BISCUITS FOR DOGS.

DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS,

An appetising staple diet for SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

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A PRINCESS of KENSINGTON

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1903.

THE BLIND.

In India the preservation of animal life is by the greater proportion of the population considered a duty and rigorously performed, although no special effort is made to render that life a happy one or even to alleviate its conditions. Still large sums of money are yearly spent without hesitation and even with enthusiasm on endowing Pinjrapoles, and feeding wild birds and insects, lest nature perchance might neglect them. Human beings whom nature or accident has deprived of a sense, be it sight or hearing or speech, received until lately very little help or attention in this country, perhaps because they were looked upon as having been the special victims of a divine dispensation which was not to be interfered with. However that may be, little or nothing was done to supply the want that crippled them in the race of life. A more enlightened spirit now prevails. Institutions for the deaf and dumb have been established, where devoted people labour in their behalf and succeed in teaching them to speak and enabling these afflicted members of society to communicate with their fellows, and to earn their living on a level with them. Schools and refuges for the blind have recently been started in India. One conducted by Miss Millard is doing good work for some years past, and the Victoria Jubilee School for the Blind in Byculla has begun its charitable career. Many boys whose sight was destroyed from the effects of starvation during the famine years are there being taught different trades. Mr. P. C. Tarsporewala has a scheme by which he proposes to adapt the Alston system of teaching the Blind to read, to the needs of this country and by it to give these unlucky people instruction on a common basis. This system gives the letters of his own language in a raised form to the touch of the blind. They have nothing more to learn than their neighbours except that they recognise the letters by touch instead of by sight. This once done a common ground is established with the rest of the world, and they can follow the same studies without any difficulty. Whereas with other systems separate hieroglyphics have to be learned, ingenious and complicated, which the blind indeed master, but which practically keep them in a society apart. Their families do not understand them without deliberate study, and few of the poor people from among whom the blind come that will be educated in institutions have time or inclination to learn more than suffices for their own daily toil. The Alston system can be applied "mutatis mutandis" to all institutions for the blind, and as those in India are still in their infancy it would prove a decided advantage if one system could prevail everywhere.

The vernaculars differ from English or other European languages in one essential particular that their letters are complex, expressing both the vowel and the consonant sound at the same time. The letters of most European languages are either vowels or consonants and are therefore less complicated. It is this fact that makes the adoption from the beginning of the blind individual's own language seem the most rational method of proceeding with his instruction, and it is besides a method more likely to enable him to compete with his luckier fellow beings. It is intended to publish for the blind a series of well-thought out reading and technical instruction-books in the different vernaculars which they can read with ease and which outsiders with eye-sight can share with them. Vernacular literature is a strong point with Mr. Taraporewala, and it should not be a difficult thing for him to arrange this series. Instruction in suitable industries would follow, and by degrees the blind in India might be made self-supporting and their lives rendered happier by active employment. The idea is an excellent one, and Mr. Taraporewala hopes to find benevolent persons to aid him in realising it. He desires to travel to the different countries where schools for the blind flourish. His programme is a wide one. It means visiting England, Scotland, Germany, and America to study the latest methods in use for teaching the blind and employing their labour. Returning primed with the necessary experience and information he would hope to start the vernacular series described above and also to establish special industries adapted to the capacities of the blind in this country. It is part of the scheme to import special machinery and apparatus from Europe and America. What he learns in more advanced countries in regard to the instruction of the blind, Mr. Taraporewala proposes to impart here and to train up educational and industrial teachers to carry on the work. We would make a suggestion that a ready-made qualified teacher might during these travels and researches be induced to come to India and inaugurate the scheme in a workmanlike manner. It would be the quickest road by which to attain results. Much encouragement has already been given by many journals in Bombay and elsewhere, Anglo-Indian and native. Some influential patrons have been found and a long list of sympathisers in every community. Considerable substantial support has been promised, but Mr. Taraporewala wants more to enable him to pursue his scheme on systematic, scientific, and practical lines. The honorary Secretary of the Aligarh College has studied the details as described to him, and considering it with reference specially to the Mahomedan community, he believes that it will tend to alleviate the misery of the sightless section of the Islam race. This approval comes from a man of wide experience and enlightened views. No doubt there are many other benevolent schemes, educational and purely charitable, on hand in Bombay, but none which appeals to the pity of all communities so keenly as one that will help to commute the sufferings of the blind. Even if their number is not in proportion to those similarly afflicted in other countries, there are enough to awake the sympathies of their happier fellows and to make it worth the while of those blessed with sight and a competence to help them to be useful members of society, not dependent on the casual help of relatives or obliged, as so many of them now are, to swell the ranks of the sturdy beggars or those who stand by the rich man's gate waiting for the daily dole that keeps life in the body but wrecks the spirit of independence which should animate every member of our composite society.

RAMIE FIBRE.

We reprinted yesterday a letter addressed to the Colonial Agricultural Department by Mr. D. Edwards Radclyffe who enthusiastically urges the utilisation of Ramie as a substitute for cotton. We know that other men have taken up that fibre as containing boundless possibilities for almost every purpose to which a textile could be applied. It can clothe, it can burn, it can bind, it can last for ever. Some years ago some distinguished botanists acquainted with the climate of India and familiar with the ramie plant hoped great things of it, and urged the advantage that capitalists would reap if they put their money in a Company to exploit its cultivation, but little came of the advice, for the difficulty of degumming and decorticating the plant proved insuperable except at a cost that was prohibitive. Science has since made giant strides, and some method must have been found which overcomes this obstacle to the profitable employment of Ramie, for Mr. Radclyffe suggests setting up central degumming stations which would prove extremely profitable. If Government does not put up these stations, he writes, they should encourage capitalists to form syndicates by giving a bonus on the amount produced. This would be introducing the continental sugar bounty system, which the Brussels Convention is just killing. Ramie as a rival to Cotton seems, according to this advocate, to have an excellent chance of beating it out of the field as the textile of the future. It is declared to be many times stronger than cotton, flax, or hemp, it has a long staple of from three to nine inches, is easily grown from seed, acclimatises itself almost everywhere, and in some latitudes give four crops in the year. In texture it is lustrous, somewhat similar in gloss to silk. It does not rot, and is, therefore, invaluable for fishing-line, nets, sail cloth, ropes, thread of great strength, tents, rick covers, house and shop blinds, in fact wherever weather and hard wear demand strong fabrics, ramie seems to be the thing. It is non-elastic and therefore designed for machinery belting, ropes, survey tapes; if mixed with wool it prevents its shrinking. It can imitate every other fabric successfully and even surpass them. It can be used in making uniforms; for table linen sheeting and all household uses it is indestructible; it makes dresses, velvets, laces, tapestry, men's clothing, even lamp wicks. It is ideal as hygienic underwear, and as that and for surgical dressing medical men have pronounced it admirable. It is durable and tough enough to render it indestructible. Whether the fact that it cannot be worn out will militate against the probability of ramie making large profits for its promoters is an interesting speculation. Its excellence recommends it, but if it never gives a seller a chance of disposing of a double supply where does a continuous sale come in? It is suggested that for the making of incandescent gas mantles it excels all other fibres, and in this line the demand should bring enormous orders.

Mr. Radclyffe advises that degumming stations should only be established on a large scale and that small cultivators should send their fibres to these centres for treatment. The by-products are gum, fibre of the leaves and lateral shoots that would make pulp, from which the finest paper could be manufactured. Mr. Radclyffe offers his services to Government on the system of taking a share of the profit as his remuneration. If Government decline his services, and leave the cultivation of Ramie and its advantages to private enterprise, he suggests that they should foster the initial stages by preliminary experiments in growing it, in offering seed free or at a low rate to farmers, in making advances to induce them to cultivate it in large tracts and to put up decorticating and degumming stations. Government should also advertise the possibilities of the fibre. What would the cotton growers of the Empire say to this suggestion? If Ramie is to be encouraged to replace cotton, nominally because of the American tendency to corner that staple, would not Government protection of Ramie act unfairly on the Indian and colonial cotton-grower? If Ramie has all the heroic qualities claimed for it by Mr. Radclyffe, it will make its own way without State aid and keep it too. There can be little doubt that for some considerable time past, it or some similar fibre has been mixed with silk and with other fabrics, not always to the advantage of the wearer, the stronger added fibre wears out the finer, and the material that looked so good loses little time in resolving itself into its component parts. It is an age of adulteration in everything. Let Ramie stand alone in its strength, let it make its own robust way in the world, as it is certain to do, if it have only half the virtues claimed for it by its ardent advocate, Science has so many resources now, it is so skilful in finding a use for everything, that the waste products of ramie should go far to paying for the expense involved in decorticating and degumming it. Mr. Radclyffe says these should command good prices in England. If so let the fibre stand on its own merits and decline protection, even if it be offered.

A KATHIAWAR PLEADERS' GRIEVANCE.

The LLB.'s and High Court Pleaders, practising in the Courts of the Kathiawar Political Agency, are again memorialising Government on the subject of their fitness for the post of Deputy Assistant to the Political Agent. In so doing, it may be observed in passing, that they address his Excellency the Governor as Baron Northcote, Earl of Exeter. Let it be remembered that we do not say his Excellency is, or ever will be, Earl of Exeter, so it is not for any over-zealous official to write elsewhere and say that Lord Northcote's elevation to the rank of belted earl is either without authority or premature. The Kathiawar pleaders are to be thanked for the new honour, not ourselves. The pleaders petitioned Government last in 1895, and were promised that Government would always be ready to consider carefully the qualifications of any pleader who might be recommended by the Political Agent for such appointment. Seven years have elapsed since that promise was made, but although the post has "fallen vacant several times since then, and though once or twice the Political Agent was pleased to recommend a pleader to such vacancies," the claims of the memorialists "have not as yet advanced a stage beyond what they were before 1895 A. D." We suppose Government has fulfilled its promise all the same. Let it be borne in mind it did not undertake to appoint any pleader recommended by the Political Agent, nor even to consider his qualifications. It promised to be always ready to do so—a very different thing. The Pleaders will have to extract from Government a very much more explicit promise before they benefit to any appreciable degree.

THE special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, which was called for yesterday, was post poned owing to the illness of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch. Mr. Rebsch went to Poona on Friday last and returned to Bombay on the following day when he was seized with fever. He has been progressing favourably since Monday, and we are glad to state that he was much better yesterday.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of July, 1901 were Rs. 17,01,87,000; July 1902 Rs. 17,00,33,000; July 1903, Rs. 18,61,22,000.

A PARTY of local volunteers were taken to the shooting ranges for the first time. They first fired at a target five hundred yards away, and not one hit it. They were next tried at a target two hundred yards away, and still no one hit it. They were at last tried at one just one hundred yards away, but still no one hit it. "Attention!" thundered the drill sergeant. "Fix bayonets! Charge! Its your only chance?"

MEMBERS of the Primrose League Habitations throughout the home counties are rejoicing at the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough as Under-Secretary for the Colonies. His Lordship and the Duchess have long been popular hosts at the celebrated garden parties held at Blenheim. It may be noted, as an interesting circumstance, that the wives of the Colonial Secretary and the Under-Secretary for the Colonies are American ladies. The Duchess of Marlborough, as is well known, is a Vanderbilt.

A HARD worker himself, the late Pope required others to work hard too. On one occasion, wanting certain papers arranged in his private library, he called one of his household and asked how long it would take him to do the work. "About fifteen days, Holy Father," was the answer. "Nonsense!" replied Leo. "Eight days are enough, and let me show you how to do it in less." Whereupon, with a twinkle in his eye, the Pope ordered that the prelate should shut himself up in the library, sleep on a couch in the ante room, and live there till his work was done. In six days the task was finished.

NOWHERE in London is the old order giving place to the new, architecturally speaking, more quickly than in Chelsea. Five hundred years ago the first village westward from the City of London was Chelsea, and even in the time of Charles II. a tavern in what is now a part of the King's-road was playfully called "The World's End." The latest piece of Chelsea to undergo architectural metamorphosis is Sloane-square. During the past few days the southern side looking on to Lower Sloane-street has been demolished, and on the site huge buildings to let out in shops and flats are to be erected.

THERE is one thing which Dublin can make better than any other city in the world. That is poplin, and the demand for the fabric was much increased prior to the Royal visit to Ireland. Perhaps the Irish industries have never done so well as this year since the Huguenots came over to Dublin in 1693 and established their looms. Poplin, it may be explained for the benefit of the uninitiated, is a combination of silk and worsted, the interior of the fabric being of pure wool, and the surface of the finest silk. Thus it has great firmness and fulness of drapery, as well as richness of appearance.

AT Lausanne the chief literary association—for the English traveller, at least—is Gibbon. Is not, asks Mr. William Sharp, in an article in the "Pall Mall Magazine," every visitor "primed" with Gibbon before the train slides midway into the hillside town? Does he not know all that he cares about the life of Gibbon there, and the whole story of "the closing scene" of the great history? He can purchase a "Gibbon pen" or "Gibbon pipe," he can have coffee at the sign of the "Philosopher," or dine at the sign of the "Historian": the youngest generation of Lausannians have even a hard and perilous "lollipop" called, for some mysterious reason, Gibbon-balls.

MRS. CRAWFORD, who was present on the King's first visit to Dublin, relates, in her newly published "Life of Queen Victoria," an entertaining story. Her Majesty was driving in a carriage with the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, on her way to Mr. Dargan's exhibition. The streets and windows were thronged; there were only bright faces, and the air was filled with cheers. All the occupants of the carriages bowed very affably except Prince Alfred, who looked a little sulky, and kept his cap on his head. The Queen appeared not to see, but she did. She whipped the cap off with one hand and with the other gave him such a slap in the face, declares Mrs. Crawford. It was done in an instant and without any change of countenance. Thundering cheers marked the approval of the multitude.

LORD MILNER is not the only High Commissioner of whose record the Empire has just cause to be proud. The work accomplished by Sir F. A. Swettenham in the Malay Peninsula is deserving of very high praise. The federation of Malay States which he has brought into being is one of the little-known but highly valuable achievements to the credit of the Colonial Office. The contrast between the condition of affairs in the protected States and that of twenty-five years ago is almost incredible. Then they suffered under characteristic Oriental misgovernment and semi-savagery (largely owing to the good work of Sir F. A. Swettenham) Sultans and chiefs, laying aside traditional feuds, are meeting in friendly conference to discuss such questions as sanitation, railway construction, and industrial development generally.

A STORY which is one of the tragedies of science is told by the Vienna correspondent of the "Express." He says that Dr. Fillippow, the editor and publisher of a Russian scientific review, died suddenly a few days ago from an accident in his laboratory. The day before his death he had sent a letter to the editor of an important Moscow daily paper stating that he had for years been engaged in trying to discover some substance or power which should make war totally impossible and had succeeded in finding a substance by which it was impossible to control the working of an explosion at a distance of many thousands of miles. The editor on the receipt of this letter went to the laboratory of the scientist, intending to try to obtain some farther particulars from him, but to his horror he found him lying dead on the floor.

ELECTING A NEW POPE.

THE ANCIENT ETIQUETTE OF AN HISTORIC CEREMONY.

THE election of the Pope of Rome, says the "Daily Express," is a ceremony of great historic interest and dignity. Although shorn of much of the strict etiquette and state precautions of the middle ages, still possesses a strange impressiveness.

Upon the death of the Pope the work of administration devolves upon the College of Cardinals until such time as his successor is elected. An executive council is appointed, the president being the Camerlengo, or Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church.

This official at once takes charge of the Vatican, and accompanied by prelates and ecclesiastical dignities, goes to the death chamber, and calling the late Pope thrice by his Christian name, in a solemn voice declares: "The Pope is indeed dead."

Then he takes possession of the Fisherman's ring, which has been removed from the finger of the deceased, which he breaks in pieces in the presence of his fellow cardinals at the first meeting of the Sacred College.

The Fisherman's ring dates back to the thirteenth century. It is the Papal signet ring, and bears the device of St. Peter fishing. It is sometimes called the Fisher's seal.

It has been the rule for over five hundred years that the conclave shall assemble on the tenth day after the death. All the cardinals formerly were expected to be present, but Pius IX drew up new rules which authorised the conclave to commence work as soon as two-thirds of its members were assembled.

The number of cardinals is limited to seventy, after the seventy elders appointed to assist Moses in governing the people of Israel. As a matter of fact, the College is never full.

A LOCKED ROOM.

The very name conclave, which literally means a room which may be locked, is suggestive of the extreme secrecy which still marks this historical election.

A wing of the Vatican is made ready for the cardinals, all but one of the doors leading to this part of the palace being walled up. The windows are also barricaded with the exception of the topmost panes, which are covered with white curtains.

Temporary cells, constructed of light wood and looking like cubicles, are erected in the rooms for the use of the cardinals, giving the splendid chambers the appearance of hospital wards. On the afternoon of the tenth day a solemn religious service is held at the Sistine Chapel. Afterwards the cardinals retire to their cells.

They are accompanied by a great crowd of relative friends, and distinguished strangers who may chance to be in Rome. It is the cardinal's last opportunity to receive private communications until after the election. In the evening a bell rings, and the order, "Extra omnes."—"All outside"—is given. After everyone has left, except those in attendance on the cardinals, a small host in themselves, the door is locked by the Camerlengo from within and by the Pontifical Marshal from without.

On each side of the door are four openings like buttery hatches through which food and correspondence are passed. They are guarded by bishops and other high ecclesiastics, by whom all correspondence is read, unless it be marked "private." In that case it is handed to the secretary of the conclave, who peruses it, and if he thinks fit may read it out to the whole College.

LATE OR ILL.

Should a cardinal arrive after the conclave has assembled, he has the right of admission. The door is also opened to allow a cardinal who has been taken ill to pass out, but he is not allowed to re-enter. Owing to the age and infirmities of many members of the Sacred College some of them are often taken ill, especially if the conclave be protracted during the unhealthy months of the summer. Occasionally cardinals have died in the conclave.

On the first day after the door is locked a Mass is held at eight o'clock in the Sistine Chapel. Then follows the first ballot. About noon all return to their cells, where dinner is served separately to each. Time is allowed for a siesta, after which those who feel so disposed may take exercise in the corridors or pay visits to each other's cells until three or four in the afternoon, when all assemble for the afternoon ballot.

Towards nine or ten supper is served. Afterwards the bell rings, and the order, "In cellam, domini"—"Into your cells, my lords"—gives the signal for rest.

Formerly the cardinals had their dinner sent in from their private houses; it was conveyed by members of their household in state carriages to the Vatican. The procession of these dinner-bearing coaches was one of the sights of Rome. The dishes were enclosed in hampers or tin boxes covered with green or violet cloths and were carried in state through the Vatican preceded by the mace-bearer of each cardinal.

But before the cardinal received his dinner every dish underwent a careful inspection by the bishops on duty in order that no letter might be concealed. At one time the dinner was restricted to a single dish and the story goes that the ham omelette—"omelette au jambon"—was invented by the cook of an aged cardinal in order to give his master as much nourishment as it was possible to put into a single dish.

At the present time a kitchen in the Vatican is set apart for the cardinals who have their meals cooked and served by the servants of the Vatican.

EIGHTEEN WAYS OF ELECTION.

There are eighteen different modes of electing a Pope. The following are the principal ones.

The first is the method of inspiration of acclamation, in which the cardinals spontaneously and unanimously designate their choice. The second method is by compromise, in which the cardinals, when a choice by the whole body seems to be impossible, select one or more of their number to name the Pope.

The third and ordinary way is by ballot. When the chapel has been carefully searched to see that none but the cardinals are actually present, three of their number are chosen by lot as inspectors of the ballot, and three receive the votes of the sick or infirm who may be detained in their cells.

The senior cardinal bishop, who is the dean of the College, then takes his ballot-paper to the table.

A ballot-paper is a form about eight inches long by four wide. On it he writes his own name, the name of the cardinal for whom he votes, and a sentence from the Scriptures. Other cardinals do the same. Then, beginning with the dean and holding the ballot-papers on high between thumb and forefinger, they go in order of seniority to the high altar, and, kneeling, take this solemn oath:—

"I call to witness Christ the Lord, Who will be my judge, that I choose the one whom, before God, I think ought to be chosen, and that I will do the same at the accessit."

The "accessit" is the subsequent ballot, when a cardinal votes for a candidate who most nearly approaches his first choice, he having realised that the latter has no chance of obtaining the majority necessary for election.

The new Pope must receive two-thirds of the votes of the cardinals. This rarely happens on the first occasion, and another ballot has to be taken in the afternoon, and so on morning and afternoon till the election is complete.

It may be mentioned that the Governments of France, Spain, Portugal, and Austria have each the right to veto one candidate through their representative cardinals in the conclave. This right has been exercised more than once within the last hundred years. The candidate's name is withdrawn, the Sacred College being notified by the dean.

The ballot-papers are destroyed by fire, being mixed with damp straw. As the dense smoke passes from the chimney into the open air, the multitudes who throng the neighbourhood of the Vatican behold it, and know that no election has yet taken place. At half-past five the Sacred College reassembles in the Sistine Chapel for a second ballot.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

THE RUSSIAN CONSUL'S MURDER.

TURKEY'S ASSURANCES.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE SITUATION.

THE DUTY OF THE POWERS.

MACEDONIAN COMMITTEE'S DEMANDS.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The Vali of Monastir has been recalled and Hilmi Pacha, Inspector-General of Macedonia, replaces him provisionally.

Turkey has assured Russia that the murderer of Consul Rostkowsky will meet with the severest punishment.

A court-martial has been summoned at Monastir to try the murderer.

Further fighting took place to-day at Kailar near Sorovitch.

Twenty four Turkish battalions have been ord r-ed from Anatolia

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

In compliance with Russia's demand the Court-Martial at Monastir besides trying M. Rostkowsky's murderer has been ordered to endeavour to fix the responsibility on others.

The Macedonian Committee have sent to the representatives of the Powers at Sofia a circular declaring that unless the Powers appoint a Christian Governor who is independent of the Porte and an international board of control the struggle will continue to the end.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Mr. Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he regretted his inability to say anything reassuring regarding the situation in Macedonia. It was the duty of Europe to support Austria and Russia as long as they were unambitiously striving to ameliorate the condition of the population. The revolutionaries themselves were one of the chief obstacles to the success of the reform scheme. Great Britain was, he said, doing everything to persuade and help the Porte to restrain her troops. He was convinced the Porte was sincerely desirous of acting wisely and humanely but with the revolutionaries there was no corresponding authority to deal with.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

ADVANCE TO TAKE PLACE IN SEPTEMBER.

ALARM AT HAIS.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The advance in Somaliland with Buras as a base is expected to take place in September.

The Mullah is now in the Hais district and endeavouring to obtain Hais as a post.

Considerable alarm is felt at Hais.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

The General Officer, commanding in Somaliland, telegraphs that the health of the force is good. Captain Anley has left for England. Lieutenant Sandeman is improving. Captain Anderson is better and will be invalided. The following have been invalided :—Major Hornby and Captain Pope Hennessy, of the King's African Rifles ; Major Doyle ; I.M.S. ; Captain Anderson, of the Military Accounts Department ; Captain Deas, Supply and Transport Corps ; Captain Lane, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent ; Captain Glasford, Argyll and Sutherlands ; and Captain Lyne, 6th Madras Infantry.

(THROUGH REUTER AGENCY.)

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY HOLOCAUST.

A PARISIAN DISASTER.

TRAIN ON FIRE.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

A crowded passenger train on the Paris underground line caught fire last evening, and only forty-eight passengers succeeded in reaching the station. The Tunnel was so choked with smoke that it was four hours before the train could be approached. Eleven bodies were recovered early this morning, and the firemen report the train is full of others.

The accident in Paris occurred at eight o'clock last evening on the electric railway at Menilmontent. The carriage caught fire and lights became extinguished. Other trains arrived and were blocked. Four trains being approachable until midnight and by three in the morning the fire was extinguished.

So far it is known that ninety passengers have been perished, all being asphyxiated.

MR. HOOLEY CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

A WARRANT ISSUED.

The severe comments of Justice Darling in the recent action concerning a transaction in which Mr. Hooley was concerned has led the Attorney-General to investigate the case.

An application for a warrant to arrest Hooley was made yesterday on charges of fraud involving £140,000.

A decision is deferred.

THE DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

FURTHER RIOTING.

SIXTY PEOPLE KILLED.

Rioting took place at Kieff on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in which sixty of the rioters were killed and one hundred severely wounded.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS IN CHINA.

REPEAL OF PROHIBITION GAZETTED.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The repeal of the prohibition of the exportation of arms in China has been gazetted.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION BILL.

THIRD READING IN THE LORDS.

The Lords have read the Sugar Convention Bill a third time.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The British Medical Association has issued an appeal to the members of Parliament urging the Government to consider the various monetary and other claims of officers of the Indian Medical Service.

THE BREAK-WATER PIER AT BOMBAY.

A LAKH OF RUPEES CONTRIBUTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 11.

A lakh of rupees is to be contributed from the Military Works Budget this year for materials in connection with the reconstruction of the break-water pier at Bombay.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

APPEAL BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 11.

Justices Bannerjee and Handley, presiding over the criminal appellate bench of the High Court, delivered an extremely lengthy judgment to an appeal preferred by the Government of Bengal in the case of Emperor vs. Peter William Bisset Bain. Bain was tried by the Sessions Judge of Cachar and a jury on charges of culpable homicide, grievous hurt, hurt, and abetment of hurt. He was acquitted by the jury on these charges, but was convicted of causing simple hurt, and was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. Their Lordships set aside the verdict of the jury, and directed that Bain be tried by the High Court on charges of grievous hurt and abetment of causing hurt, and that he be enlarged on bail.

WEDDING AT POONA.

POONA, AUGUST 11.

A very pretty society wedding took place at St. Paul's Church this evening, the contracting parties being Miss Gertrude Lloyd Price third daughter of Surgeon-General and Mrs. Price, and Mr. Digby Bolton, of the Army Veterinary Department. The church was very tastefully decorated, and there was a large and fashionable gathering present in the church to witness the nuptials. The service was fully choral. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked lovely, and wore a beautiful gown of ivory satin trimmed with old Limerick lace and chiffon with clusters of orange blossoms adorning it. Her bouquet consisted of white roses, lillies, and duranta. The bridesmaid, Miss Gladys Price, sister of the bride, wore white muslin and lace with a white rose hat, and carried in her hand a fine bouquet of red and pink roses. The bride's mother was most becomingly attired in a gown of rose-coloured silk dress, trimmed with beautiful black lace The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Campbell, R. F. A., as best-man. Both wore regimental dress. When the bride arrived, accompanied by her father on whose arm she leaned, the choir and Rev. D. Alession, the chaplain, who officiated the service, walked in front, singing "The voice that breathed o'er Eden." After the ceremony was over the Wedding March was played on the organ, and after the register had been signed and witnessed, the bride and bridegroom drove away in company to the Civil Lines, the residence of General and Mrs. Price, where a reception was held. After the bride had been congratulated and presents having been inspected, a move was made near the table. Colonel Saunders, P. M. O., toasted the bride and the bridegroom in a felicitous speech The cake was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. The honeymoon will be spent in Khandalla. Rice was pelted at the couple by the company as they went off. Soon after good-byes were said to General and Mrs. Price by the numerous guests present.

POLO ACCIDENT AT POONA.

CAPTAIN ROWLANDSON INJURED.

Captain Rowlandson, Commandant of the Mounted Infantry, met with an accident while playing polo yesterday evening on the Poona ground. The pony crossed its legs and fell with him He was picked up in an unconscious condition, and removed to the Sassoon General Hospital. He was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain. He regained consciousness about eight in the evening. Fortunately no bones were broken.

MR. RENDALL SERIOUSLY ILL.

Mr. Rendall, the Under-Secretary to Government is seriously ill with enteric fever at his bungalow in Queen's Gardens.

PLAGUE AT OOTACAMUND.

MADRAS, AUGUST 11.

The report that the Madras Government is returning from Ootacamund earlier than usual owing to plague is officially denied.

THE CARNATIC MILLS CASE.

The Carnatic Mills case, in which one of the dismissed weavers of the Carnatic Mills applied for a new trial in respect of a suit filed by him against Messrs Binny and Company, and which was dismissed by the Second Judge came up for hearing in the Small Causes Court yesterday The suit was for arrears of wages due at the time of dismissal, and a refund of his deposit on the last case. A large number of weavers were present in court. The Chief Judge held that the suit was not sustainable, and the other Judges concurring, the application for a new trial was dismissed, and the judgment of the Second Judge upheld.

THE PLANT AND RICKFORD CASE.

PLANT REMANDED TO THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 11.

On the court assembling at 11-30 to-day, his Worship, addressing Plant, said he had decided not to dispose of the cases against him himself, as all the charges taken together constituted a grave offence. He would, therefore, remand him to the High Court of Madras. The charges were then read over, Plant being reminded that he was not called on to plead note. The court explained the law under which the charges were framed. His Worship first explained Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code and then Section 420 under which Plant was charged : firstly, that on June 7th he cheated Messrs. Spencer and Company by making them believe he had funds with Messr. Cox, and dishonestly inducing them to cash a cheque for ten pounds ; secondly, that on July 1st, he repeated the same offence with Messrs. del Tufo and Company in respect of a cheque for Rs. 75 on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co ; thirdly, on the same date with cheating Messrs. Baccala and Company by cashing a cheque on Messrs. Grindlay for Rs. 100 and receiving Rs. 87 in change.

His Worship asked him to name his witnesses and Plant said he would try and think of some, and get some one to defend him.

The court next considered the question of taking the accused over into civil custody from the Military authorities. The Magistrate had corresponded with the Jail Superintendent, who said he had accommodation, but the accused should arrange for their own clothes, bedding, and food while under trial. The court had addressed the Assistant Adjutant General, asking if the Military would keep him in custody. Still, however, the offence was a bailable one, and the court was prepared to accept a substantial bail of two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each, considering the accused had run away twice The High Court Sessions being fixed for August 17th, and the calendar being closed with 18 cases, the accused would have to wait till the following sessions. The court then discharged Rickford as Plant's abettor in certain matters, but Rickford's trial would now proceed on two other cases of criminal misappropriation of a hired bicycle and cheques drawn to pay for it. These cases are now proceeding.

PLAGUE CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.

The delegates from Madras to the Plague Conference, which was held at Bangalore, beside oy, last o four hours, c n i e of S r o - ? ? e l Sinclair, C lo - King Sanitary Commissioner, a M. Cleg, Collector of Salem, M. Vaughan, Collector of the North Arcot district, who bo r n the plague infected areas of My r. T e o ferre with Sir Donald Robertson, the British Resident, Colonel Smyth, Senior Surgeon of Mysore Mr Srinivasiengar, the Second Councillor and Messrs Sparkes and Carr, the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Bangalore, respectively. The Conference was really an interchange of views regarding their respective plague policies, and the possibility of arriving at effective co-operation, there being no fixed principle laid down for suppressing plague, but much latitude according to local circumstances.

A NEW TOWN IN THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The Maharajah of Mysore goes to the Kolar Gold Field on Saturday to open a new town there and will receive an address from the Mining Board.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Goad, Director-General of the Army Remount Department, and Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, has been appointed to the Committee for the purchase of horse stallions in 1903-04 with Major Edwards, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for Bombay, and Major Hamilton, 6th Dragoon Guards, for Madras, Major R. C. Broome to replace Colonel Goad when necessary

DEATH OF MR. FRASER SALTER HORE.

MANY old friends in this presidency will regret to hear of the death at home of Mr. Fraser Salter Hore, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, a former firm of solicitors in Bombay, of which Mr. Brown (of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.) is the suriviving partner. Mr. Hore first came to Bombay in 1831, and left about the year 1888. He was one of the best known solicitors here, a skilled conveyancer, and Justice of the Peace. He took a leading part in the formation of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, and was the first Captain of the C. Company, and at the time of his retirement was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Corps. He was an enthusiastic Volunteer and a very popular citizen. His elder brother, Mr. J. F Hore, was for many years Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, and for a short period acted as a Judge of the High Court.

ADVENTURES OF A FORGER.

SAMSON DOUGLAS GORE, formerly a soldier in the Gurkha Regiment, stationed at Dara Dun, who was brought down to Bombay last week from Delhi for enquiry in connection with the theft of cheque books belonging to Messrs. William Watson and Company, and forgery of some of the cheques; and who while being taken back to Delhi under police escort at the Abu Station, has been re-captured and sent to Delhi for trial. Gore, who is a native Christian, of about thirty years of age, has had an adventurous career. He was employed as an assistant manager in a hotel in which the Hon. Mr. Williams, member of Parliament, was staying during the Delhi Darbar. Gore managed to steal Mr. Williams cheque book and forged a cheque out of it for £150 on the Delhi and London Bank. Leaving Delhi he started on a tour in Northern India, and after visiting several places and squandering all the money he had arrived in Bombay. Here he remained until July last, when he returned to Delhi, where he purchased a quantity of goods and offered in payment a cheque for Rs. 200 on Messrs William Watson and Company. This transaction aroused the suspicion of the shopkeeper and on his complaint he was arrested by the police. He was searched and two cheque books belonging to Messrs. William Watson and Company were found on him. Several cheques in both the books were found to have been made out for different sums of money. On being questioned about the cheques, Gore made statements to the effect that he purchased the two cheque books in Chore Bazar in Bombay, and that the cheques in them had been made out when he bought them. Upon this Gore was brought down to Bombay and handed over to Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department for inquiry in regard to the two cheque books. On inquiries Inspector Favel ascertained that Gore had a busy time of it during his stay in Bombay after his tour in Northern India. On the 31st May he broke into the offices of Messrs. Underwood and Underwood in Hornby Road, Fort, and stole one of the cheque books, a quantity of clothes of the value of Rs. 50, and an agreement executed between the firm and Mr. Wolffe, their agent at Calcutta. The agreement was signed by Mr. Wolffe, and Gore managed to forge the cheques in the cheque book by imitating the signature of Mr. Wolffe. On the 7th June Gore broke into the offices of Messrs. McAfee and Kursondas, Public Accountants, on Hornby Road, and stole from a safe, which he opened with a duplicate key, the other cheque book and a bicycle of the value of Rs. 80. Gore then proceeded to Poona, where he tendered a cheque for Rs. 166 to a Marwari firm of Poonamchund Shrichund and Co, for being cashed. The amount was paid. On the completion of the inquiry in Bombay and Poona, Gore was given in charge of the Delhi Police for being taken back to Delhi. The escort with the prisoner left Bombay by a mail train. While the train was entering the Abu Station Gore evaded the vigilance of the police and jumped out. He was re-captured at Abu five days after in the guise of a "Fakir."

CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY TEST MATCH.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

THE Civil continued their innings yesterday in fine bright weather, Elliott and Walcott, the over-night not-outs going to the wickets at 11-15. Twenty minutes sufficed to bring the innings to a close for an addition of 13 runs to the total, which was 119 or only one short of double that of the Military. Five bowlers were tried for the Military, Faviell and B.M. Carroll doing the brunt of the work. Of the two Carroll appeared to get most work on the ball and kept a better length, but neither quite came up to expectations. Faviell sent down some good overs, but at first seemed unable to get his length. Wallinger who bowled six overs did very well and as far as could be seen from the press tent got more work on the ball than either Faviell or Carroll. The Military commenced their second innings at 11-55, fifty-nine runs behind. Faviell and Green, the first men in the course of three-quarters of an hour's play, compiled 50, when Green who had shaped exceedingly well was bowled for 22. Carroll next partnered Faviell, but did not remain long being caught and bowled by Elliott. The next partnership between Scott and Faviell realised 31 runs, Scott then being given out l-b-w to Coombs. Play became lively with Airy and Faviell together, the former putting on runs at a rapid rate. Both men were together when the adjournment for tiffin was made.

Resuming after tiffin Airy fell to a smart catch. His 17 was the result of brisk hitting in which he necessarily took some risks. Wallinger was Faviell's next partner, and made some nice hits before being bowled by Coombs. Faviell had by this time reached the half century. On Pocock's advent Faviell began to hit out, and runs coming rapidly, gradually approached the hundred, until with his score at 93 he was out l-b-w to Coombs. His innings may be characterised as a brilliant one, for although he made a few mistakes, as nearly every batsman is bound to do in the course of a long innings, his attractive style of batting stamped him as a player much above the average, and but for very hard luck would certainly have reached the century. Some of his strokes were very fine, particularly those to leg, off which he made a lot of runs. In the early part of his innings just before tiffin he began to tire, the heat of the sun evidently affecting him, but after tiffin he played absolutely faultless cricket. If his selection for the Presidency was ever in doubt he, needless to say, made his selection certain by his fine display. In his innings there were six fours and nine threes, and several of the latter would have been fours had the running between the wickets been brisker. Pocock, who left shortly after, was in a long time for his 14, and brought off some nice hits, but for the most part he contented himself with keeping his wicket up and allowing Faviell to do all the scoring. With Parsons and H. O. Carroll together the second hundred went up and the innings was declared closed, leaving the Civil with 142 to get to win and less than two hours to make them in. None of the bowlers did very well, all coming in for severe punishment ; Coombs, perhaps, doing best.

The Civil commenced their second innings at 4-20, sending in Monteath and Smith Both men played carefully and the cricket was very slow, six runs coming as the result of half an hour's batting. Smith then left caught at short slip for 1. Monteath was out a few overs later l-b-w, having made eight of the total of nine. George, the newcomer, batted well while he was in, compiling 13, in which were two fours. Sinclair made 11 but did not shape as well as in the first innings. Pogson and Elliott kept together until the drawing of stumps, Pogson having contributed 14 in good style. The following were the full scores and bowling analysis :—

MILITARY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Lt W F O Faviell, c Walcott, b Richardson	9	l-b-w, b Coombs	93
Lt B M Carroll, c and b Richardson	10	c and b Elliott	5
Lt W F Parsons, b Coombs	1	not out	2
Capt P F Pocock, c Sinclair, b Pogson	7	c Elliott, b Pogson	14
Lt R J Armes, b Pogson	0	did not bat	
Lt H St G Scott, c and b Elliott	4	l-b-w, Coombs	7
Lt J O Airy, c Coombs, b Elliott	10	c Monteath, b Pogson	17
Lt E A Wallinger, c Smith, b Elliott	4	b Coombs	9
Lt H O Carroll, run out	3	not out	6
Lt H W Green, not out	7	b Elliot	22
Lt W S Locker, b Elliott	0	did not bat	
Extras	5	Extras	25
Total	60	Ings. declared closed Total	200

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CIVIL.

	O.	R.	M.	W.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Richardson	9	14	4	2	11	23	4	0
Coombs	11	19	2	1	25	47	7	3
Pogson	7	7	3	2	17	43	5	2
Elliott	5·2	17	0	4	9	45	0	2
Smith	...	...	...	...	2	8	0	0
Sinclair	...	...	...	...	1	4	0	0

CIVIL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A L Smith, run out	17	c Pocock, b Wallinger	1
W B George, c Carroll, b Faviell	10	c Airy, b B M Carroll	13
H D Sinclair, b Wallinger	30	c Armes, b B M Carroll	11
J Monteath, c Pocock, b B M Carroll	23	l-b-w, b Wallinger	8
H Pogson, l-b-w, b Wallinger	2	not out	14
R E A Elliott, b B M Carroll	13	not out	3
G L Burns, b B M Carroll	9	Did not bat	
E Priestley, c Faviell, b B M Carroll	0	Did not bat	
S W Walcott, c Carroll, b Faviell	4	Did not bat	
E E Coombs, b Faviell	2	Did not bat	
H L Richardson, not out	0	Did not bat	
Extras	3	Extra	1
Total	119	Total	51

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MILITARY.

	O	R	M	W	O	R	M	W
Faviell	18	43	4	3	1	2	0	0
B M Carroll	17·4	39	4	4	17	23	5	2
Wallinger	6	15	2	2	9	13	4	2
Parsons	3	6	1	0	—	..	..	..
H O Carroll	2	7	0	0	7	9	0	0

THE PRESIDENCY TEAM SELECTED.

Yesterday evening the Presidency Selection Committee met to choose the team that is to represent the Presidency versus the Parsees in the first of the two annual fixtures this week with the result that the following eleven players were selected :—

Mr E L Sale (Capt.)	Lieut A P Y Langborne
Mr H Cheetham	Lieut J J McDonogh
Mr H C John	Mr J Monteath
Mr W S Walcott	Lieut J T Weatherby
Lieut W F O Faviell	Mr H D Sinclair
Lieut B M Carroll	

The Committee are to be congratulated upon having selected the best eleven players available, and we do not think that the most carping critic could take exception to the composition of the team as selected. The batting despite the absence of Greig will be stronger than it has been for years, as right down to the last man every member of the team should be good for a double figure score. The bowling with John, Sale, Carroll, Faviell, Cheetham, and McDonogh to devide the work will certainly not be weak. There is plenty of variety in it, and great things are expected of McDonogh.

THE PARSEE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the Parsee Presidency Match Committee to play for the Parsees against the Presidency XI on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant. The game will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground at 11 a.m. sharp :—

Dr M E Pavri (Capt.)	Mr D E Mody
Mr D D Kanga	Mr D N Raja (senior)
Mr H D Kanga	Mr F Colabawalla
Mr K M Mistry	Mr Jimi D Mody
Mr M D Bulsara	Mr Umrigar (reserve)
Mr K B Mistry	Mr R E Mody (umpire)
Mr R P Meherhomji	Mr J M Divecha (scorer)

THE question has lately been asked—What is the student population of the Latin Quarter of Paris? It is impossible to say exactly, but out of the 11,647 students, 400 of whom are female, at least half dwell in those art latitudes. The eleven thousand odd may be thus divided according to subject of their study (or neglect) :—Protestant theology, 70 ; law, 3,635 ; medicine, 3,917 ; science, 1,273 ; literature, 1,697 ; pharmacy, 1,401. The proportion of female to male students is largest among students of literature. Less than five hundred of the whole 11,647 are foreigners.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

SINCE my last letter, writes our correspondent, there have been many events to record. First we had a visit from the hockey team of the 19th Bombay Infantry who are stationed at Baroda. The visitors' team was too good for the representatives of the 9th Bombay Infantry and the station, but was defeated by the Detachment of the Stafford Regiment. Colonel Godfrey and the officers of the 9th were next "At Home" to the Station for their Regimental Sports. These were interesting, the pulling in the "Tug of War" being especially good. Rain interfered with the sports so they lasted for three days instead of two as originally planned. Last Wednesday the 1st Battery, R. F. A., had its sports, Captain Lough and the officers being "At Home." The "Wrestling on Horseback" was the most amusing event and the jumping with led horses was good.

There have been several cricket matches of late. Besides pick up games, Civil and Military and so on, there have been matches with the Gujerat College, the local Parsees, and one on Friday and Saturday with a team from Rajkot. Mr. Shoubridge who played for the South of India against the Authentics and Captain Bennett from Broach were included in the Rajkot team Ahmedabad was defeated by 90 odd runs. Mrs. Doderet and Mrs. Phillips were "At Home" on the cricket ground for the two days of the match. As the cricket ended fairly early on Saturday afternoon a Gymkhana was hastily arranged. The first event, a "Pony Scurry," was won by Mr. Hume, a visitor from Broach. The second "Bottle Shying" by Mrs Reynolds. The third event, "The Academy Stakes" was won by Mr. Rothfeld and Mrs. Hume The too close acquaintance with Natural History of some of the competitors actually proved to be a stumbling block for them in this event Messrs. Reynolds and Arnott tied for the "Turk's Head Tilting and Tent-pegging" event. The fifth event was a "Cigar Race." There was such a scrimmage over the "ag" that it was put out and no cigars were lighted. The last event, the "Tennis Ball Race" was won by Mr. Turnbull and Mrs. Searle.

The station has lost Captain and Mrs. Walker of the 9th, the former having been ordered to Somaliland.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. STEAMER HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, sailed yesterday for Berbera and Aden, with the following details :—For Berbera.—3 officers, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, six followers, and three chargers ; one officer 3 warrant officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and men, 19 clerks, agents, and storekeepers, 12 duffedars, and 197 followers, Supply and Transport Corps ; 7 warrant and non-commissioned officers, Ordnance Department ; 2 clerks, Postal Department ; 4 clerks Military Accounts Department. For Aden.—1 British woman, 20 native women, 31 children of the Fortress Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners ; 1 Sergeant, Ordnance Department ; 1 man, Hampshire Regiment ; 2 men, 1st Bombay Lancers ; 1 woman, 1 child, and 1 follower, Medical Department The names of the officers are :—Captain H G Walker, 1st Bombay Grenadiers ; Captain C Fellows, 1st Bombay Grenadiers ; Captain H. Ross, 1st Bombay Grenadiers ; and Captain E Swinhoe, S and T. Corps.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, in the office of the Secretary during the week ending 1st August 1903:—Horace Simmons, accountant, Egbert Rushton, surveyor, and Robert Hill, mineral water manufacturer, all of 90, Cannon Street, London, E. C., England. Improvements in filing cabinets. Jacques Oettli, professor, a member of the Syndicat Pour L'Exploitation Des Inventions Du Professeur Oettli, residing at Lausanne, Switzerland. An electrolytic process for the manfacture of white lead. Jacques Oettli, professor, a member of the Syndicat Pour L'Exploitation Des Inventions Du Professor Oettli, residing at Lausanne, Switzerland. An electrolytic process for the manufacture of zinc white, Theodor Reuter, engineer, at Eutin, 16, Lubeckerstrasse, Germany. Improvements in centrifugal pumps. William Baker Hartridge, fuel manufacturer, of "Glencairn," Duppas Hill road, Croydon, in the county of Surrey, England. Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of artificial fuel. Charles Whitfield, engineer, of Anglezarke, Kettering, Northampton, England. Improved apparatus for manufacturing producer and water gas. Monroe Lee Ross, engineer, of 21, Rue Galilee, Paris, in the republic of France. Improvements in and relating to burners. K Toolasi Doss, bangle merchant, Gettiyendra Salai ; Wall Tax road, Madras. An improved water lift. K. Toolasi Doss, bangle merchant, Gettiyendra Salai Wall Tax road, Madras. An improved water lift. Thomas Michael Murphy, mechanical engineer, of 4281, Cook avenue, in the city of St. Louis, state of Missouri United States of America. Improvements in pressure tanks, street cleaners, and the like. Heinrich Poetter, engineer, Dortmund, in the empire of Germany. The manufacture of a safety explosive or blasting substance. Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Rothmans, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, England. Improvements in apparatus for driving off the moisture from tea leaf and the like, and in appliances used therewith. Charles Matthias Coen, attorney-at-law, of Washington, in the district of Columbia, United States of America. Improvements in apparatus for the propulsion of vessels. F. C. G. Dobson, of the Postal Department, General Post Office, Calcutta. An improved postman's or Messenger's bag. Montague Churchill-Shann, electrical engineer, residing at the Grand Hotel, Chowringhee road, Calcutta, British India. Improvements in punkah-pulling systems. Dhunjishaw Ardeshir Bharucha, engineer, Malabar Cotton Mills, Kallai, Calicut. Improvements in suspending hooks for punkahs. Walter Foran, merchant, No. 203, Thannah street, Royapuram, Madras. Improvements in locks. Syed Askari Hosain, physician, of Moghalpura, Fyzabad, Oudh. A process for the manufacture of perfumery tablets. Cantwell and Company, consulting engineers and patent agents, of 14, Lindsay street, Calcutta. Improvements in the construction of the ground floors of residential houses and tenement huts.

RATS AND MICE CRUSADE IN SYDNEY.

THE reappearance of plague in this city says the "Sydney Mail" of July 15, has caused a revival of the crusade against rats and mice. As a result of a careful overhaul of the shop where the young man named Hughes, one of the cases, worked in Sussex-street, five dead rats and two mice were found. They were in such an advanced state of decomposition that they could not be examined. Subsequently two plague-infected mice were found in a place on one side of the shop in question, whilst two plague rats were discovered in the next house but one on the other side of the shop.

During the four recent days the Board of Health paid for 2072 rats and 927 mice. During a week the rat-catching staff of the Board of Health accounted for 343 rats and 227 mice, whilst the record of the City Council employes engaged in similar work was 188 rats and 240 mice. The incinerator is on the site of the old cemetery in Devonshire-street. Many boys make good wages out of the rat hunting, which is done chiefly on and around the wharfs. The dead rats found floating in the harbour are collected by the boys whose greatest grievance seems to be that the receivers sometimes class small rats as mice.

All tradesmen, being liable to the incursions and depredations of rats, it may not be out of place to mention a method of getting rid of these pests which is recommended by a correspondent of the 'Birmingham Daily Post." This consists in thinning down with petroleum ordinary slow-drying tar-varnish such as bedstead makers and japanners use and pouring the mixture into the runs of the rats. The vermin are said to loathe the smell of the stuff, and will do anything to get clear of it. A still more effective plan is said to be to catch a rat alive, dip it up to the neck in the varnish, and turn it loose. Its fellows will flee from it as from the de'il. The dipping process is said to be harmless to the rat. But some ironmongers may not care to "dip a live rat up to its neck."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TOUR.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP PROGRESS.

DEER STALKING PROSPECTS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

HAYWARD, Hirst, and Rhodes have definitely accepted the invitation of the M.C.C. to join the English team to go out to Australia on September 25. That the M.C.C. will get a good team is certain ; that it will be representative is dubious. The reason is obvious. Let us clear the air of cant. The difficulty is purely financial. All the talk about "etiquette" and the rest is pure humbug. The amateur "bogey" has too long been paraded before the British cricket-loving Public. Let it once for all be consigned to that dark place where, as children, we were told "bogeys" went to. There are certain amateur players of cricket (we refuse to use the word "gentlemen," for all cricketers, professional or amateurs, ought qua cricket to be gentlemen) who cannot afford to play cricket unless paid to do so, for the simple reason that whilst playing they are losing money which they might be earning by their professions. To ask these to go out for six months to Australia without payment beyond mere out-of-pocket expenses for travelling and hotels is to ask them to give up six months' emoluments from their professions. Obviously, therefore, if we wish to get the very best and most representative English team, we must be prepared to compensate these amateurs for the loss they may incur above and beyond their personal expenses. That is the whole crux of the question, and that is where the M.C.C. Selection Committee has up to now failed to grasp the situation. Of course, MacLaren ought to have been selected as captain in the first instance, and if it was a question of terms that should have been arranged. The Australians have no qualms of conscience or sentiment about this. They were all amateurs—yet they were all paid, and all took their share of the pool. They were none the less sportsmen for that and their policy was justified in that they beat us not only on their own wickets, but in this country. As we said before, "let us clear the air of cant." Amateurs have for years been paid sub rosa, either by money or by nominal appointments. Let us be open and frank, and, above all, let us have the best team against Australia irrespective of an out-of-date sentiment about the payment of "gentlemen."

South of the Trent the weather played havoc with Thursday matches. At Gravesend not a ball was bowled in the Kent and Somerset match. At Portsmouth there was only one hour's play ; play was curtailed at Brighton ; and at the Oval an interesting match was also interfered with. In the North there was abundance of incident. At Nottingham, Notts kept Gloucestershire in the field all day, whilst A. O. Jones punished the bowling to the tune of 280 not out. This is the highest score the Notts captain has ever made and on Friday he eclipsed the 294 made by J. Gunn, the highest innings made for the county. The bowling of Hargreave and Moorhouse at Hull demoralised the Yorkshire batsmen, who after making 150 for two wickets were all out for 217. Brown was the hero of the day with an innings of 92 and F. S. Jackson with 30 made a welcome re-appearance for his county. At Manchester, Essex did well to get out the Lancashire side for 190 and then score 116 for four wickets. The "twins," Perrin and McGahey, assisted by Mead in the bowling department, were the chief factors in the satisfactory position of Essex Tyldesley and Eccles alone of the Lancashire batsmen were able to make runs with confidence. The game as it stands is in an interesting position. C. B. Fry maintains his marvellous batting form, and in his 99 against Leicester at Brighton be just missed his seventh century of the season.

P. F. Warner intended to put a purely amateur eleven against the Philadelphians at the Oval on Thursday but found himself compelled at the last moment to include Tarrant, the left-handed bowler now on the ground staff at Lord's—who recently came over from Australia. Most of the team have played in different parts of the world under Warner's captaincy, so that the match—only arranged a few weeks ago—had about it a strong element of personal interest. Unfortunately, the weather was all against it. Rain limited the cricket before luncheon to a quarter of an hour, and though the sun shone out for a little while, the afternoon gradually became more and more cheerless. Towards the end of the English innings play was carried on in a shocking light, and before the Philadelphians could go in darkness and rain combined made further progress impossible, stumps being pulled up at six o'clock No wonder in the circumstances that the attendance was very meagre. The cricket, however, was interesting and full of incident, the fortunes of Warner's team undergoing a startling change. One wicket was lost for 12 runs at the start, and after lunch the batsmen could make little headway. They tried, perhaps, to play too steady a game, and found the ground rather difficult, the ball, when pitched at all short, kicking up a good deal.

Any chance Notts might have had of averting defeat at Leeds on Wednesday was destroyed by the bright sunshine which prevailed, following on some heavy rain in the early morning. The Yorkshiremen went in to force the game, and though they lost six wickets very cheaply when Lord Hawke declared the innings closed shortly after the interval the pitch had become a favourable to Hirst and Rhodes as those bowlers could possibly have desired ; Notts were all out in just over an hour for 63 and Hirst captured seven wickets for 36 runs He certainly bowled finely but his figures were perhaps a little flattering. Rhodes scarcely met with as much success as might have been anticipated. Very little interest remained in the Surrey Somerset match for the task set the visitors of making 446 runs upon a wicket that had received several drenchings was obviously beyond their powers. Surrey who had showed capital all round cricket deserved their easy victory by 244 runs. After an eventful match London County beat the M.C.C. by seven wickets, a result that certainly appeared most improbable on Tuesday morning. On Wednesday Poidevin batted in attractive style but again by far the best display was that of K S Ranjitsinjhi, who in twenty minutes scored 59 runs. Heygate played sound cricket but his batting was characterised by extreme care. Aided by a pitch rendered treacherous by rain, Essex had no difficulty in soundly beating Derbyshire. The losers did even worse in their second innings than in their first and both Mead and Kortright came out with excellent analyses. There was no chance of finishing the game between Gloucestershire and Warwickshire and it was left drawn the only noteworthy feature being a characteristic innings by G. L. Jessop. The contest between Middlesex and Lancashire was also unfinished. Lancashire declared their second innings closed, but were only able to dismiss four of their opponents.

The season of 1902 was rendered memorable by the exceptional average weights reached on most Scottish forests, and for the comparatively poor character of the "heads." It was, in fact, a season of good haunches and poor heads, though, of course, a fair number of royals and even a few "Imperials" were killed. The character of any stalking season necessarily depends upon the weather, and though a bad season, as that phrase is understood on moor and in covert, is practically out of the question, it is quite possible for a season to be the reverse of satisfactory. All depends upon the point of view. Every cook that prepared, and every good judge of venison that helped to consume, a haunch of 1902 would doubtless pronounce the season one of the best on record. Nor could the sportsman complain provided his interest in the quarry ended with the stalk. Deer were in excellent condition and health, and this being so the sport obtained was all that could be desired The only person who had real cause for complaint was the man in search of trophies. Heads worthy of being placed in the hands of the taxidermist were rare, and for the most part "muckle harts" were not to be described as antlered monarchs

in the sense given to that phrase in the shooting lodge For the poorness of the 'heads' the cold and late spring and the wet and gloomy summer must be held directly responsible. From the time of "casting" almost right on to July there was little or no bright warm weather, while even on the West coast, which was favoured with a long period of drought, the winds blew cold, and there was a plentiful lack of that sunshine which is essential to the growth of horn. It is not, of course, generally admitted that a summer of cloudy skies, low temperature, and wet winds is in itself sufficient to account for the poor growth of horns; but when such a summer has been harbingered by a late and wintry spring, which has retarded vegetation by some six weeks or so, a year of good heads and good haunches is out of the question. Considerable colour, moreover, is given to the view that the growth of horn is mainly a matter of sunshine and warmth by the fact that, late as vegetation was deer, were in such prime condition all through the season that the year was not only and exceptional one for heavy stags, but the deer were enabled to get through a very trying winter without suffering any harm. Experience, too, points to the fact that in a fine, warm summer of much sunshine heads are always excellent, and that too even if the verdure suffers through the drought, and food is, in consequence, none too plentiful. It was in such a season that Lord Burton killed his famous 20-pointer on Glen Quoich Forest. This stag was poor in flesh, thus clearly showing that good heads and good haunches are not produced by quite the same causes.

The best years are, of course, those in which the conditions approach most closely to the normal. Two such years were 1900 and 1901. The latter was a red-letter year both for grouse and deer. Last year on the other hand, was one of abnormal weather. The general character of the weather in spring and summer was calculated to retard and check the growth of horn—there is a decided distinction—while owing to the excess of verdure due to the rains it was as clearly favourable to deer being early in condition and continuing in "pride of grease" as well as in good fettle. Stags of from 17st. to 20st. were, in consequence, numerous, and it was no uncommon thing for an average weight of 17st. or more (clean) to be maintained. But heads were poor, and it was the exception to find a big beast with a fine head. One of the most notable exceptions was a stag of 23st. 2 1-2 lb. killed by the Duke of Portland on Langwell Forest. This was a 13-pointer, and, so far as is known, was the best stag shot during the whole season. It had a splendid spread of beam and tine, and was one of the finest red-deer killed since the late Duke of Hamilton shot in Glen Dhu, Arran, a stag of 26 1-2st., and head to match, though the writer cannot recall the points. Present appearances point to 1903 being, on the whole, a rather better year than 1902. The spring, though cold and late, has been followed by a rather better summer—so far, at least, as it has gone. There has been more sunshine, while herbage is very nearly as plentiful. Hence there should be some slight improvement in heads and no falling away in haunches especially as the deer wintered well, and were in very fair condition at the end of the winter, even in those districts that felt its rigours longest and hardest. Very few of the 150 or so forests will change hands. Last year only some thirty had new tenants. Indeed the yearly tenancy is now practically a custom of the past. And wisely so. No sportsman can hope to extract the same pleasure out of stalking on a forest with which he has no acquaintance as on one with whose peculiarities he is familiar. On the former he must necessarily rely upon the aid of a professional stalker familiar with the ground, the direction of every wind at all points, and so forth. Hence he gets no real chance of exercising his woodcraft, and though he may get excitement, he misses the true joy of the hunter. For this reason if for other, no a return to the old system of yearly tenancies is neither probable nor desirable. The single-season tenant was bymany considered very harmful to deer-stalking. If only because he had no future interest in the forest and had only one end in view—sport during his tenancy. The new system makes for improvement by reason of the continuity of the interest the tenant necessarily has in the forest.

The trial of the two "Shamrocks" on July 17th was highly encouraging so far as the challenger was concerned. The course was fifteen miles to windward and return. Both Samrock "III." and the old boat carried their biggest sails for the first time in their trial races here. There was a good twelve-knot breeze blowing, and the challenger, pointing higher, went away at a very great pace, outfooting her opponent from the start in a marvellous manner. She reached the turning point just seven minutes ahead, and increasing her advantage in the run home, passed the winning post 11min. 14sec. ahead of "Shamrock I." The challenger proved her superiority at all points of sailing, but especially at windward work. Congratulated afterwards on the splendid showing made by his boat, Sir Thomas Lipton said: She will do better yet. On the other hand "Reliance"was clearly beaten in a trial with "Constitution" and "Columbia" The run was from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, a distance of thirty seven miles. "Constitution" had a time allowance of two minutes. "Reliance" crossed the line 59sec. ahead, but "Constitution" stuck to her, and the new boat was unable to gain sufficient advantage to nullify the time allowance. 'Constituion" was declared the winner by 78 sec. This is the first time in the trials that "Constitution has fairly and squarely beaten "Reliance".

Saturday's thunderstorm unfortunately prevented the London Lawn Tennis Championship meeting at Queen's Club from being concluded, and the finals of the ladies' and men's open singles were not decided until Tuesday afternoon In both these events the interest is not very great. In the first Mrs Greville beat Miss Morton without much difficulty, while Greville was able to get the better of G. M. Simond. The "Queen's' tournament this year, while furnishing a large entry and a capital average standard of play, lacked the presence of any really first class exponents, if we except Ritchie, who did not show up to advantage; and consequently the public were not attracted to any considerable extent. Still the meeting had one notable feature which deserves special mention. After an absence of seven years from tournament play, the twin Baddeleys, once irresistible in a double, reappeared in the arena, but, to the general regret of the spectators, after giving unmistakable evidence of undecaying powers in the first round against C. H. Martin and Pollard, they retired in the second against Greville and Ritchie.

AN INCUBATOR MARVEL.

An extraordinary step in the artificial incubation of eggs is the result of some years of labour on the part of Mr. E. V. Boyes, a young North London chemist.

He has discovered that "something," the lack of which, from the time of the Egyptians downwards, has qualified the success of all artificial incubator.

With the knowledge that the perspiration and its complex constituents of a sitting hen are important factors to a successful hatch, Mr. Boyes secured a quantity of the perspiration of a large number of hens feverish with the maternal instinct, and commenced experimenting.

He found, on chemical analysis, that it consisted of a fatty matter, moisture and an ethereal substance of acetic odour, with a little dust or dirt. Further experiments have resulted in his now offering the poultry farmer a novel article of commerce in the form of "hen oil."

He claims that by putting a little of this curious concoction into the moisture tray under the egg drawer in the incubator it will be automatically evaporated and diffused by the internal heat and will do all the instinctive work of a sitting hen.

But this is not all. Mr. Boyes has invented a tablet which will provide the lifeless incubator with "animal magnetism." The tablet also is placed in the moisture tray and as it dissolves gives rise to a continuous non-varying current which aids in bringing forth a larger percentage of healthy chicks than is at present obtainable.

Both the "hen oil" and the tabloid will be put on the market in the course of a few months.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE PATIALA STATE.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patty continued at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the hearing of a suit brought by the Council of Regency of the Patiala State against Messrs. William Watson and Co. and Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The plaintiffs are Sirdar Gurumkhan, Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hussein, Lalla Bhagwandas, the president and members of the Council of Regency, and H. H. Maharaja Bhupender Singh, the Maharaja of Patiala, by his duly appointed agent, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Accountant-General on deputation to the Patiala State. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr Raikes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Pyrne, and Noble, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant had failed and was represented by the Official Assignee, who was the third defendant.

The plaintiffs' claim was that it might be declared that under the circumstances set out in the plaint the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no power to pledge with the defendants, William Watson and Co., and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no power to take in pledge from the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., any portion of the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100 referred to in the plaint and that any such pledge was wholly void, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., acquired no property whatever in any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 which might have come to their hands. In any event it might be declared that the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no authority to give the defendants, William Watson and Co., any power of sale, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no authority to sell any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 contrary to the terms agreed on by the agreement of the 31st August, 1898, referred to in the plaint, &c.

EVIDENCE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, was further examined by Mr. Lowndes. He said Mr. Pfleiderer called on him on the 15th of November 1901 at Patiala. The object of his visit was to discuss his firm's claims against the Patiala State, which he ultimately accepted for Rs. 54,342 as on that date. Witness went on to state that, seeing that the question of the sterling loan was in the hands of lawyers, the question of settling the counter-claim would be suspended until the question of Messrs. Watson and Co.'s liability in regard to the sterling loan transaction should be settled. In the meantime the counter-claim would run at 8 per cent. He then asked Mr. Pfleiderer the second, question regarding the sterling loan transaction, and he stated in effect that Messrs. Tellery and Co., under an agreement dated August 1898, borrowed from Messrs. Watson and Co. £90,000 for three years certain at 5 per cent on the deposit of 17 lakhs 3 1-2 per cent Government Paper. On the expiration of the term, Messrs Watson and Co. gave notice to Messrs Tellery and Co., of repayment of the said sum, plus interest and charges then due. Messrs Tellery and Co, informed them that they had no instructions as to the payment by the administrator of the Patiala State, and therefore Messrs. Watson and Co. sold the paper, handing over the margin money which was over and above their claim. After the £90,000 loan transaction had been concluded, Messrs. Tellery and Co., who were the banking clients of Messrs. Watson and Co., obtained advances from time to time on the deposit of Government promissory notes, but whether that was a part of the paper they were not in a position to say, and, therefore, the two transactions should be kept apart.

Mr. Raikes said this was the proper time to make his application. The document in question had been kept back from them, and it must be conceded that it ought to have been disclosed. His lordship had held that Mr. Biddulph could refresh his memory by referring to that document—a document which had been concealed all this time from the defence, and which should have been disclosed long before that time. The Advocate-General had said the document ought not to have been disclosed, because Mr. Biddulph was not one of the plaintiffs. But Mr. Biddulph was transacting the whole of the business, had been corresponding and been instructing counsel for the plaintiffs, and it was for the convenience of Mr. Biddulph to enable him to instruct counsel that the case was now proceeded with. The whole of the conduct of the defence had been affected by the document. Counsel was prepared to prove that his leader in the case had been consulted if it was necessary for Mr. Pfleiderer to be in Bombay at the hearing of the case, but in the absence of any notice whatever of that document, it was decided that his presence was not necessary. The document was now sprung upon them; as nobody knew anything about it until Monday afternoon. The learned counsel asked the court to give the defendants an opportunity of having Mr. Pfleiderer's evidence on the subject of the interview, and that could be done in two ways, either by adjourning the case to enable Mr. Pfleiderer, who was at present in London managing the affairs of Messrs. Watson and Co. to come out to Bombay, or that the court should issue a commission to report his evidence on that point in London. It might be difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Pfleiderer to leave London at a moment's notice, and he might therefore be examined there on commission, which might be made returnable within six or seven weeks. The case for the defence was that it was known to the managers of Messrs Watson and Company that the Rs. 3,91,000, on which what were called the rupee loan or the cash credits were given, formed part of the Patiala paper. From his cross-examination of Sodhi Harnam Singh it was in evidence that the paper came straight from the Bank to the office of Messrs. Watson and Company. The whole of the twenty lakhs and ninety thousand came straight from the Bank to the hands of Sodi Singh and to the office of Messrs. Watson and Company and it never left that office again. That being so, they found it difficult, if not impossible, to believe that Mr. Pfleiderer ever made a statement in the form in which Mr. Biddulph gave it to them that day.

Mr. Lowndes strongly opposed the application. He argued that a document which had not yet been tendered in evidence did not entitle counsel on the other side to take the evidence of Mr. Pfleiderer. Supposing Mr. Biddulph had only given evidence of the interview in the witness box, it could not have been suggested that because that evidence was given, therefore the other side was entitled to an adjournment or to an examination by Commission.

After some further discussion on the subject, his lordship asked Mr. Raikes to proceed with the cross-examination of Mr. Biddulph.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes Mr. Biddulph said the interview between him and Mr. Pfleiderer took place partly on the lawn in front of his house and partly in his office after lunch, when he took that note. Mr. Pfleiderer called on him to discuss the claim of Messrs. Watson's against the State. The matter of the Government notes was in the hands of the solicitors of both parties, and yet witness introduced the subject of the claim at the interview. He gave no warning to Mr. Pfleiderer; it was absolutely a friendly conversation between him and Mr. Pfleiderer. It was a business discussion certainly. He saw Mr. Pfleiderer in his capacity as representative of Messrs. Watson and Co. He took notes of the statement and read them to Mr. Pfleiderer as he wrote it. Mr. Pfleiderer practically dictated to him. Mr. Pfleiderer did not ask him why he was taking down notes. He took it that Mr. Pfleiderer made the statement of his own knowledge.

Mr. Biddulph, in further cross-examination, said with regard to the sum of one lakh, that it was included in a subsequent compromise. He would not admit it as forming part of the loans of the Government Paper. The date of this item was the 1st September, the same as the date of the release of the Government Paper from the Bank of Bombay. There was more margin than the market would have required to cover such a loan. The margin being so large, witness required the money for other purposes. Tellery had at this time made a claim of eleven lakhs against the State, which was still under consideration. Witness told Tellery that until he gave details, witness could not decide the matter one way or the other. Witness was not prepared to say whether he told Tellery that the State was not indebted to him. Witness had such a vast amount of correspondence to carry on at the time that he could not give an answer from memory. Witness was anxious to get the Government Paper, and he counted upon getting it. The dispute about accounts between witness and Tellery was as to where the account should begin and where it should stop.

By arrangement between counsel Mr. James Begbie, Secretary and treasurer, Bank of Bombay, was interposed here as a witness.

Mr. Raikes said Mr. Begbie's evidence was not relevant to the point as to which he was called to depose.

In answer to Mr. Lowndes Mr. Begbie said a week's or a fortnight's notice would be reasonable in case of a pledge of a deposit of 21 lakhs of Government Paper, where the Bank had a margin of a lakh and a half before sale.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes witness said a fluctuating market or the financial circumstances of a party would make no difference where there was such a margin as a lakh and a half.

It had been the practice of the Bank to lend to Native States on Government Paper without the sanction of Government.

To Mr. Lowndes: There was nothing in the Banks Act or otherwise prevent such loans being made on Government Paper.

Mr. Biddulph in further cross-examination by Mr. Raikes, said he had prepared a statement showing what items in Tellery's account he was prepared to accept and which to reject. The account was furnished to the Official Assignee, but it was without prejudice. An account with very great detail was subsequently furnished to Mr. Tellery. It was dated Kassauli 6th July 1901. Witness did not disclose the letter because he did not consider it had anything to do with the case In his review of transactions witness did not accept an item of Rs. 3,000 said to have been paid to Mr. Guest and another item of Rs. 6,000 said to have been paid to him subsequently. There was an item of 9th May 1895 of Rs. 25,000 paid to Mr. Guest for new clothes but there was nothing about Samatsingjee. Witness did not accept it as there was no voucher to support it, and he wanted further proof from Mr. Tellery.

An item of Rs. 1,08,278-15 paid to Mr. N. M. Wadia was admitted by Dholpur, and was subsequently accepted by witness. He was further examined as to details of accounts.

The court then adjourned.

ARRANT COWARDS.

TRINIDAD POLICE AND FIREMEN CENSURED.

The report of the commission of Inquiry into the riots at Trinidad, together with papers relating to them, has now been issued.

They make sorry reading. For want of courage, inefficiency, and disloyalty the Port of Spain police are only equalled by the fire brigade. Both of these bodies displayed, on the occasion of the riots, the most arrant cowardice and the most marked incompetency.

The mob appears to have been a good humoured one at the beginning, and sang the National Anthem and Rule Britannia, but later they became more turbulent, and started throwing stones at the Red House within which the Council were discussing the Water Ordinance Bill, against which the crowd had assembled to protest. This measure proposed the restriction of the wastage of water, which had become scandalous, some 8,000 people using no less than 1,500,000 gallons daily.

There is, of course, no excuse for the action of the crowd, which, after pelting the Red House, proceeded to set fire to it, but there is nothing but the severest blame to be awarded to the police, who, when called upon to protect the Council, and disperse the crowd, failed utterly in their duty. The mounted police, the commissioners say, exhibited great cowardice upon being received by some stones from the crowd, galloping back to barracks without making any real attempt to interfere with the rioters.

It was only when orders were given to fire that the police showed anything like courage. Some of them not content with obeying the commands of their officers did some firing on their own account in streets in which there was no crowd at all. "The shooting by these men," says the report, "was wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable.

Some of the police indulged in unnecessary bayonetting. "The cases of Millicent Hadaway and Eliza Bunting show that the bayonet was used with a degree of violence indicative of ferocious cruelty upon persons wholly unconnected with the rioting."

The chief of the fire brigade Mr. Darwent, was not to be seen when wanted, and his men showed no alacrity in responding to the call of duty. The report comments on their conduct as follows:—"It is, perhaps, not of very much importance to determine whether the dereliction of duty on the part of that officer and his men was due primarily to deliberate disloyalty or to cowardice. We have abundant evidence that both causes were operative.

Two arrests only were made before the commission left the colony. Retribution should have been swift, say the commissioners.

The coroner who might have initiated proceedings took no pains to obtain evidence. He is censured by the report.

Indeed, almost all officials together with the administration fall under the strictures of the commission. A more disgraceful scandal has scarcely ever seen the light.

£1,000 FOR A FLEA.

EXPEDITION TO CATCH A POLAR SPECIMEN.

The Hon. Charles Rothschild has taken heroic measures to add specimens of the Arctic flea to his collection of these insects in the famous zoological museum at Tring Park.

He has already many thousands of fleas, obtained from birds and beasts in all parts of the world; but the arctic section of the flea department is sadly deficient.

The flea he covets most is that of the Arctic fox, for no two kinds of animal have similar fleas, and the flea of the Arctic fox is to flea fanciers what the egg of the great auk is to collectors of birds' eggs. In fact, only two perfect specimens are known to exist in collections.

Considerably over a year ago, Mr. Rothschild commissioned the captain of the Forget-me-not, an Arctic sailing whaler, to hunt for specimens. The gallant captain returned apparently fleaeless, for Mr. Rothschild has now offered a reward of £1,000 for the Arctic fox flea.

In addition to the reward, Mr. Rothschild has fitted out, a full-sized expedition, the whaler Forget-me-not has again been pressed into service, and a gallant flea Hunting party is now well on the way to the polar regions.

The Forget-me-not was last reported off Newfoundland, where one of the scientists on board was interviewed by the aid of wireless telegraphy. He said that in addition to the Arctic fox specimen they expected to collect fleas of the Polar bear, the reindeer, the Eskimo dog, and the Arctic hare.

Lest anyone should scent grim terrors in flea-hunting on the back of a Polar bear, it should be stated that the expedition will first kill the animals, and then loot their fleas.

An "Express" representative who interviewed Dr. Jordan, the chief-in-charge at the Tring Park Museum, on the subject of flea-hunting, was informed that by far the easiest and safest way to catch fleas is to kill the animal whose flea is wanted. The insects leave the dead body at once, and a dexterous huntsman then secures a big bag.

The expedition has supplies of phials, chloroform, and labels, and any fleas which may eventually reach Tring Park will arrive labelled with the name of the animal on which they are found.

Already there are many fleas in the museum of which Mr. Rothschild is proud. There are the mole flea, the largest specimen known; the sand flea, the most injurious of all his tribe; and other specimens which Dr. Jordan says are too dainty to live on the human body.

But when the flea of the Artic fox arrives, it will rank as the gem of the whole collection.

ELECTING A NEW POPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

When it is at last announced that a cardinal has received the requisite two-thirds votes, and it has been determined by examination that he has not voted for himself, as in that case the election would be void, the papers are again immediately burned, but the smoke is not allowed to escape.

The appointed hour having passed without its appearance, the watching crowds shout, "The Pope is elected." At the same moment a bell is rung, and officials of the conclave are admitted.

The senior cardinals immediately go to the throne of the elected cardinal, the dean saying to him: "Do you accept your election, canonically made, to be the Supreme Pontiff?"

As soon as his consent is given the dean asks by what name he wishes to be known. When this has been officially recorded, the Pope retires behind the altar, where he is clothed with the pontifical vestments. Returning to his throne after blessing the cardinals, he receives their homage. On their knees they kiss his foot and hand and on rising receive from him the twofold kiss of peace.

With the putting on of the new ring of the Fisherman the conclave closes. Workmen meanwhile have been busily opening doors and windows. A cardinal appears on the balcony, and says to the expectant people:—

"I make known to you a great joy; we have a Pope, the Very Eminent and Reverend Lord —, who has taken the name of —"

The people respond with shouts, soldiers fire a feu de joie, bands play, the great guns of the Castle of St. Angelo are fired off, and joy bells peal from every tower and steeple, announcing that a new Pope of Rome has been elected.

Westminster Abbey has just been still further enriched by a new stained glass window, situated in Poets' Corner, immediately over the entrance doorway. It is a gift from the joint estate of Mr. "Jas. Hora, a citizen of Westminster, and Marie Celeste, his wife," names both of which are well known in connection with the Westminster Hospital. The new window is divided into two lights, the upper portion of which contains the figures of S. John the Evangelist and S. Edward the Confessor. Beneath are six or more scenes, representing various famous incidents in connection with the Abbey, and a border which runs round the windows contains very fine representations of various English sovereigns and famous ecclesiastics.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

The official announcement of the extension of the Viceroy's term of office, says the "Indu Prakash," will be received in India with widespread satisfaction and gratitude. It will have to be universally admitted that a great personal sacrifice is made by his Excellency in consenting to stay here for two years more; and this is due to his strong sense of duty and his great solicitude to see that the stupendous work, of thoroughly re-organizing almost all departments of the Government of India, should be completed by his own master hand. We are not sure whether Lord Curzon will on the whole gain or lose by consenting to stay beyond his term. In his own speech at last Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Council he takes account of all the points in favour of or against his present resolution to continue two years more in the Viceroy's office. It seems, however, that he has given his best considerations to his Majesty's proposal offering him the choice.

The "Voice of India" states: Magnanimous good will, with an earnest desire to serve India was the keynote of Lord Curzon's address to the Executive Council at Simla, on Tuesday, explaining why and under what circumstances his Excellency felt constrained to accept the offer of an extension of his Viceroyalty. The explanation, though addressed in the first instance to his colleagues, was obviously intended for the public, whom his Excellency has ever been desirous of taking into his confidence, and for the great service whose cooperation he has always sought loyally to secure, even when seeming to drive it before his impetuous zeal. Apart from the high ideal of duty that led him to consent to a prolongation of his exile from home at a time when self-interest and even the interest of his party should have dictated a different course, there is a ring of genuine manliness in his reference to the co-operation of the Civil Service and the appreciation of the Indian community which cannot but win upon both in spite of differences and disappointments.

The "Rast Goftar" affirms: It is with unfeigned delight that India has received the good news of the extension of the term of Lord Curzon's viceroyalty. The country had sent forth an appeal to the Home Government to let his Excellency continue at the helm of affairs some years longer; and we rejoice that this appeal has been listened to, and Lord Curzon has been given the option to remain at the post till his work of reform has been accomplished. At the meeting of Legislative Council on Tuesday last, Lord Curzon himself made the announcement, in a speech which will not fail to enhance his popularity among the people of this country, and convince them that their interest is not only dear to him, but that he is prepared to sacrifice to a great extent his own interest for the good and welfare of those whom Providence has entrusted to his care.

INDIAN TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

How, after all, are the troops in South Africa to be utilised by India in an emergency? asks the "Voice of India." Our contemporary adds: Not by employing them on the North-West Frontier. Mr. Brodrick explained in the House of Commons that those troops would be required to replace the garrisons in the plains from which troops maintained in India might be withdrawn to the Frontier. It is not necessary, therefore, that the troops to be placed at our disposal should be fit for the field. And it is to maintain regiments in South Africa not to fight for us, but to preserve order in the country in an emergency, that we are asked to contribute £400,000 a year! Can we not rely on Native troops for that purpose? The real nature of the proposal becomes still more plain when we learn all that is expected of these regiments to be stationed in South Africa. Mr. Brodrick hopes that the soldiers employed there, finding the climate better than the Indian climate, will settle in South Africa—and that is a great advantage. We have to pay £400,000 a year to enable soldiers to marry and multiply and colonise a part of the Empire, where coloured subjects are persecuted, and to come to India to maintain order in the plains perhaps once in half-a-century! Could any proposal be put forward which is to be more emphatically condemned

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: We still hope that considering the almost unanimous disapproval which has been expressed against the idea of charging India with the cost of the South African garrison, among the dissentients being a number of influential members and supporters of his own party, Lord George Hamilton will do his best to save India from this fresh burden. If he does not, we shall expect every member of the House of Commons to do his duty by the Indian people and support the motion Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree has expressed his intention to bring in at the time of the discussion of the Indian Budget in Parliament, viz., that the additional burden on India for maintaining British soldiers in South Africa is unjustifiable. Sir Muncherjee will have the sympathy and support of every right-thinking Englishman in his patriotic endeavour to obtain justice for his country at the hands of the House of Commons—the supreme arbiter of India's destinies.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The "Indu Prakash," in common with other vernacular journals congratulates Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey on his nomination to the local Legislative Council. Our contemporary says: This is a nice selection indeed. Government have made. Mr. Vithaldas is a promising young man belonging to a wellknown family in Bombay. He is an active member in Bombay Corporation and is doing good work in the Standing Committee also. As a member of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, Mr. Vithaldas has often taken a prominent part in the deliberations of that useful and active body. He also takes a kin and living interest in almost all the public movements of the day. His frequent contributions to the local dailies on economic subjects connected with the trade and commerce of India and especially with the local mill industry, show a great knowledge of the subjects and are read with great interest.

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The "Kaisar-I-Hind thus discourses on the coming Municipal elections in Bombay:—Almost all those who now represent them in the existing Corporation as well as new aspirants seem to be diligently at work, overtly or covertly, in wooing their constituents. And the stories we hear of the shifts to which some of them are necessarily driven to in the absence of any special merit or qualifications, are indeed most amusing. But we may let this class of candidates severely alone, only taking compassion on them. On the other hand, there is a class of canvassers whose audacity is only surpassed by their conceit, men who boldly go forward and regale their ignorant constituents with all sorts of stories of the deeds of civic valour done in the hall of the Corporation and of the more valorous deeds and performances they propose doing if only they are re-elected. Others there are who, preferring to be a little more modest, move more cautiously, feeling their way, because not so confident as to what reception their voters may give them. But all the same, they too know how to play their cards just as well as the other class. Both no doubt endeavour to samjao their voters in some winning fashion or another so as to extract a verbal or written promise (mostly the latter).

THE QUESTION OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN BOMBAY.

The "Gujerati" recommends the exercise of great caution in the selection of honorary magistrates in Bombay, and remark: The committee, armed with the draft rules and with the roster is expected to approach Government and it seems likely that its labours will end in some practical results. There is need for the utmost caution in giving effect to the Committee's proposals. It is one thing to appoint humdrum persons in the exercise of irresponsible patronage to be Justices of the Peace for the gratification of their vanity and to ignore the claims of worthy citizens. But it is a much graver matter to constitute the Justices into Benches of Honorary Magistrates for the administration of justice in criminal cases and entrust to them the liberties of his Majesty's subjects in Bombay at the instance of a self-constituted committee. The promoters of the scheme are doing well to keep the public well informed of its progress. But let the inhabitants of the city be on their guard in time and not blindly go in for a scheme the feasibility and advantages of which can only be proved by actual experience.

INDIAN PLEADERS AND THE INNS OF COURT.

The "Voice of India" considers it is a pity the Benchers of the Inns of Court have not been able to grant to the native pleaders proceeding to England for a call to the Bar, the same concessions which are allowed to Irish and Colonial barristers. Though the Indian vakil, our contemporary remarks, must be thankful for the concessions given them by the recent change in the regulations of the four Inns of Court, it cannot be said that they go far enough, or that our pleaders have got all that they sought. These regulations substantially differentiate the case of the vakil from that of the Irish or the Colonial barrister, who is treated more liberally in this respect. The two concessions granted to our pleaders are that they will henceforth be exempted from passing the Entrance Examination, and that they will now be required to put in only eight terms, instead of twelve, provided that they attend a barrister's chamber for one year during their stay. The first concession is practically no concession at all, for every vakil, without probably any exception, has to pass a public examination in India, which is recognised by the Inns of Court. For instance, a candidate for the Bar who has matriculated in this country is exempted from the preliminary examination in England. It is, therefore, difficult to see what our pleaders have gained in this instance.

A PEERAGE ROMANCE.

AN ORGAN-GRINDER'S CLAIM TO AN EARLDOM.

The romantic claim of the organ-grinder, known as Viscount Hinton, to the earldom of Poulett came before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords on July 23rd.

Their lordships sat in the gilded chamber itself, under the presidency of the Earl of Morley, chairman of Committees.

All the lords have the right to sit on the Committee. They did not, however, avail themselves of the opportunity on this occasion.

The actual judges, who occupied the Ministerial and Opposition front benches, were six in number, and included the Lord Chancellor and Lord James.

They were unwigged and ungowned, and had little desks in front of them. The Lord Chancellor had the seat nearest the pen occupied by counsel, whom he constantly corrected.

William Turnour Thomas Poulett, the organ-grinder claimant formerly of Islington, was in the box at the extreme corner of the chamber. He is a man of fifty-four, but looks younger. He were a democratic jacket suit.

The presentation of the case for the other side, which was the chief work of the sitting, did not appear to particularly interest him and after a while he went out.

In the box opposite sat his rival, William John Lydston Poulett, a slight young man of twenty, with a moustache.

He is the son of the late earl by the present countess.

The ex-organ grinder claims to be the son of the late earl by a previous wife, Elizabeth Lavinia Newman. But he was born six months after the wedding, and it is alleged by the other side that his father was one Captain Turnour Granville.

On the settlement of that single fact hangs the peerage.

Mr. Bennett Calvert was to have opened the case for the organ-grinding claimant, who asserts his right to the peerage, and prays the King to summon him to the House of Lords. Counsel, however, did not get far before the Lord Chancellor objected to a deposition by the late Earl as inadmissible.

Finally, Mr. Calvert was allowed to hold his case over and Mr. Warmington, K.C., rose to state that for the opponent.

He said that the late Earl, the sixth, was born in 1827, and in 1846 joined the 2nd foot. In 1848 (as Captain Poulett) he was stationed in Dublin with that regiment, and in August of the same year was introduced to Elizabeth Lavinia Newman at Phoenix Park races.

On June 5, 1849, he left his regiment in Dublin and went to Portsea, where he accidentally met Elizabeth Newman again, for the first time since he was introduced to her.

He had heard that she was living in Dublin with Captain William Turnour Granville, of the 48th foot, as his mistress. When he met her the second time, he recognised her and renewed her acquaintance.

He asked her to go away with him, to London, but she refused unless he married her. He consented, and they were married at the registry office, Portsea, on June 23rd, 1849.

They lived together for five or six weeks, and then separated. The cause of separation was stated to be "difference."

Six months after the marriage, the claimant, "Viscount Hinton," was born. The evidence of the surgeon attending Mrs. Poulett, said counsel, showed the child to be fully developed and healthy; not, in short, a six months' child.

Counsel laid great stress on the fact that the child had been christened William Turnour Thomas Poulett. The first two names were those of Captain Granville. Moreover, he went on, Mrs. Poulett had confessed to a Miss Lock that she was enceinte, and that Captain Granville was the cause.

Captain Granville, therefore, was the probable parent of the claimant, as the late Earl could be shown not to have had access to her at the time.

As to recognition by his father, counsel contended that the late Earl had always repudiated William Turnour Poulett as his son. Letters were read to this effect.

The late Earl had once written to the claimant, addressing him as "Lord Hinton," and appointing an interview. This could not be called an acknowledgment, as the name was used because it was the only way the letter could reach its destination. As to the interview, the late Earl could not have recognished the claimant, because, shortly after, the latter had instituted proceedings claiming legitimacy.

Mr. Warmington quoted authorities to show that a child might be born in wedlock but was not necessarily legitimate. Recognition by parents was the decisive factor in such a case.

Elizabeth Lavinia Poulett died in 1871, and the late Earl contracted another marriage later in the same year, and in 1879 married the present Countess.

The claimant applied to the late Earl's solicitor for an allowance, and he was offered £100 per annum if he would live in the Colonies so long as he did not take up the title or put himself in print. He refused the offer, and consequently the late Earl broke off all communications with him.

Witnesses produced documents, and Colonel West gave evidence as to the intimacy of "Viscount Hinton's" mother with Captain Granville before her marriage.

The case was then adjourned until the 24th ult., when the claim was dismissed.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY 15th AUGUST

Entry closed at 6 p m on Monday 10th August

The Midsummer Plate—Distance 7 furlongs

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch am m Gunlio aged
H H E the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus m Aliax aged
Captain Hennessy's b c h Amber Heart by Sweetheart-yellow stone 5 years
Mr A W P's b aus 9 Fando aged
Mr A W P's br aus m Nancy Till aged
Mr M Pestonjee's br aus m Blue Blood aged
Mr Mills b l e h Misty 6 years
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Miss Wirdro' by wire

The Little Arab Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 13 3 1-4
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1-2
Messrs Mustaphia Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris 13 3 1-2
Mr C F Cooper's b a h Doldul 13 2 1-2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 13 1-2
Colonel Eccles b a h Rocket 14 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Flying Childers 14 0
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan 13 1 3-4
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed 13 3
Mr R R S's ch a h Najaffi 13 3 1-2
Mr Jackson's ch a h Daylight 14 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sweetlips 14 0
Captain Forbes b a h Chancellor 13 3 1-2
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch a h Omar 13 3 1-2
Mr H S L Maydwells g a h Titus II 13 3 1-4

Maiden Country Bred Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr J B's b ch m Miss Ascot by Nobleman dam by Ascot 3 years
Mr J B's b ch m Foble Eye by Nobleman dam by Stock well 3 years

Race declared void

The Bedouin Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Mr A A Amer's b a h Fakir II aged
Mr A M Amer's b a h Adonis 4 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Magtoom aged
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Connaught 4 years
Mr Artin A Essajie's b a h Bikanir 14 0 6 years
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's g a h Wild Fox 13 3 1-2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najeed 14 0 aged
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's g a h Arabee Pasha 6 years
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Huntley 6 years
Captain Honble C F Greville's g a h Scattercash 14 0 4 years

The Small Pony Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.

Aga S Shah's b aus m Ethel II 14 0
Colonel Eccles's b aus g Widgeon 13 3
Mr J Murdoch's b aus m Bandicoot 13 3 3-4
Mr A W P's b aus m Nanette 13 3 1-2
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 14 0
Mr C D's b ch m Namuna 13 2 1-2

The Subalterns Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.

Colonel Kavanagh and Captain Wilson's g a h Money Spinner 14 0
Mr Fossyth's ch a h Porphyry 13 3 1-2
Mr C A Beatty's g a h Varco 13 3 1-2
Captain Alexander's g a h Seguin 13 3 3-4
Major Edwards ch a g Conway 14 0 3-4
Major Edwards b a g Daimyo 14 0
Captain Porter's b a h Feilah 14 0
Mr Norton's b a g Malakite 14 0

Welter Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Captain Harding Newman's br aus m Paddy Melon 14 2
Lt Col Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2
Colonel Eccle's b aus g Pomfret 14 1
Captain Hickman's b aus m Sauc box 14 0 1-2
Major England's bl aus m Ena 14 0 2-1
Captain Stewart Balmain's g aus m Lady Dean 14 0 1-4
Captain Honble C F Greville's b ch g Tam Ring 14 0 1-2

EXTRA—RACES

Substitution Stakes Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50 for Maiden Arab Ponies 13 3 and under 13 3 to Carry 8st 12 W l.

Penalties Winnes since 31st March 1901 race value Rs 180, or over once 4th, twice 7th, three times 10th, oftener 14th.

Allowance Ponies not won race value Rs 50 or over 4lb.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs 5 to close 8 a m Thursday 13 August and Rs 5 in addition for Ponies not struck out before 6 p m Thursday 13 August 1903.

EXTRA RACE CLOSED

For Poona 7th Extra Meeting Wednesday 26th August The Yerrowda Stakes Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs 20. A Welter Handicap for Horses which have not won race value Rs 1000, since 31st March 1901 closed as per Special General Conditions.—Distance 1 Mile.

Entry Rs 5 to close 6 p m Wednesday 19th August and Rs 5 in addition for Horses not struck out before noon Monday 24th August 1903.

Handicap will be published Saturday 22nd August.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY WHERE.

The visit of the King to Ireland reminds us that it is somewhat over half a century since he first made acquaintance with the Emerald Isle. He accompanied Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort on the occasion of their first visit to Dublin, in commemoration of which visit the late Sovereign created her son Earl of Dublin. King Edward, by the way, is the second male Sovereign who has since the Union, crossed the Irish Channel. George IV. was accorded a magnificent reception in the Irish capital in 1821, and while an equally cordiel welcome will no doubt be accorded His Majesty, it is scarcely likely that the reigning monarch will emulate his illustrious predecessor in his manner of acknowledging his reception. 'My heart has always been Irish. From the day it first beat," King George quaintly said, "I have loved Ireland. This day has shown me that I am loved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, honours, are nothing; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects is to me the most valued happiness. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper, I shall drink all yours in a bumper of good Irish whiskey."

Apropos of the remarkable age reached by Leo XIII., it is pointed out that he came of a long-lived family. His brother, Cardinal Pecci died at eighty-four; another brother at ninety-one. His grandfather lived to be ninety-six, and the late Pope used to say that he expected to live to the same age. "My health is very good," he observed once to a French Cardinal. "People say in Rome that every year I live makes me a year younger, and I am almost persuaded to believe it. The Peccis are long lived, but they almost invariably die suddenly, and that is why I always take the precaution of receiving the viaticum at morning Mass."

It may not be generally known that the late Mr. Whistler once formed the subject of a very amusing caricature at the Gaiety, under Mr. Hollingshead's management. Mr. Hollingshead adapted Meilhac and Halevy's La Cigale and staged it with the title The Grasshopper. He says in his book My Lifetime that there was a good deal of chaff in the piece about the Impressionist school of painting. Signor Pelligrini, with Whistler's consent—the artist was present at a rehearsal and heard the dialogue—painted the caricature, which occasioned a good deal of acrimonious discussion, It formed, as so many theatrical teacup-storms do an excellent gratuitous advertisement, and was so accepted by Honest John.

The campaign in Somaliland has caused many animated debates to take place in clubs, and elsewhere, as to the precise locality of the region. The Foreign Office itself mixed up the two Somali countries—the one opposite Aden, where the Mullah is, and that forming part of the East African Protectorate. Nor have the Press been altogether free from blundering on the point, for not many weeks ago a ladies' papers gravely informed its readers that it was in Sc[damaged] matter is confusion which has taken place over [damaged] reminiscent (says the "Military Mail") o[damaged] fellow in the Guards Club, when the Grenadiers were sent to Bermuda who knew all about that part, as a friend of his had been there some years previously, only he always spelt it B-u-r-m-a!

Remarkable stories are told from time to time by medical men. One of the most curious is narrated by "Health." A young man who had come direct from Amsterdam married an English girl, and for fifty years spoke nothing but English. So completely had he forgotten his native tongue that he was unable to understand a word spoken in it. A few weeks ago, what was said to be a hardening of a portion of the brain affected his mind, and the most peculiar feature of his illness was that he could not understand one word spoken to him in English, and he returned to the fluent use of Dutch, speaking it easily, and readily answering any question put to him in that tongue. When addressed in English he merely looked at the speaker with an expression of utter incomprehension on his face. From his speech he evidently fancied himself a boy at home again, and he several times escaped from his nurse and started, as he declared, to walk to Amsterdam.

A precedent for the Pope's long-drawn fight with death is (remarks a correspondent of the "Manchester Daily Despatch") to be found in a very similar case of Benedict XIV., who died 150 years ago. A certain Abbe Barthelemy had written from Rome a letter on the subject of Benedict's illness, which might have been penned this week. Sometimes, says the Abbe, his Holiness seems near death, while at other times he appears on a fair way to recovery. One day he receives the Sacrament, and preparations are made for the Conclave. Next day he is better, and they are decorating the theatre for the carnival. One day he is feverish, and fresh preparations are made for the Conclave. The following day the fever stops, and there is a rehearsal at the opera. To-day his state is unchanged so they are preparing for both kinds of entertainment. And in this state of alternation Benedict kept Rome swinging like a pendulum from grave to gay for two months.

Tregothnan, Lord and Lady Falmouth's beautiful seat upon the banks of the Fal, which the Prince of Wales visited last week, came into the possession of the Boscawen family as long ago as the fourteenth century, curiously enough, almost in the very year when Edward the Black Prince was created Duke of Cornwall. Things have, indeed, altered since those days. A comparatively new mansion, says The King and his Country, preserving the memory of the Edward of long ago not even in the style of its architecture, which is of Henry VII's reign now looks over the splendid old deer park; and the Duchy of Cornwall has become chiefly important in connection with house property in the East End.

Mr. Spencer, who nearly came to grief when making an ascent in his air-ship at Ranelagh recently has conducted thousands of balloon ascents in many climes. Once he read a newspaper account of his own death in India. He had been announced to do a parachute descent at Calcutta (says "Men and Women") and an expectant crowd of about a quarter of a million persons assembled to witness the drop from the clouds. At the last moment it was discovered that the balloon had not sufficient lifting power to raise the aeronaut with his parachute and car. Determined not to disappoint the crowd, he gave directions to cast off the parachute and the car with all its fittings. Then seating himself on a thin sling of rope suspended beneath the balloon, he gave the signal, and in a few seconds was 12,00 feet up in the air. Darkness set in, and for three days he was not seen. The newspapers printed obituary notices, which had to be cancelled when he turned up in Calcutta smiling. He had been carried many miles into the tiger-haunted swamps of the Sunderbunds, where the natives took him for a god and wanted to worship him.

State education in New South Wales is compulsory and nonsectarian In a short period of time it will also be free—so far, at any rate, as the primary schools are concerned. Children over six and under fourteen are compelled to attend a certain number of days in the year. The education of each child annually costs the State £4. The figures show an enrolment of 212,725 children, equalling 15 1-2 per cent. of the total population. The attendance at denominational schools makes this percentage much higher. To encourage secondary education, four State high schools are established, where, at a moderate cost, completer education may be obtained, and in addition 113 superior schools prepare pupils for the Civil Service and the University. A scheme of scholarships for the University is also in existence. The University itself is endowed by the State, is the oldest in Australia, having been established in 1852, and its degrees take rank with those of Cambridge and Oxford. There are also technical schools with an enrolment of 12,548 students. The whole aim of the people of New South Wales is to make their system of education useful, accessible, and imperative.

Don't leave your philosophy behind you in your study, is the advice given by Mr. P. B. Ballard in the "University Correspondent." The data of psychology and of the normative sciences are always with us. The professional teacher need not go to books for examples of logical fallacies. Where, for instance, could one find a more delightful example of confusion of thought than in the following written reply obtained the other day to the question; "How would you find the true Geographical North by means of the Mariner's Compass?"—"The mariner's compass always does point to the north. If it doesn't, turn a wheel till it does."

A good story, which throws a sidelight on the late W. E. Henley's political views is related by the "Manchester Guardian." One day when Henley was sitting in the "National Observer" office Mr. Whitley, whose only excuse for what followed was that he had been walking down Whitehall behind Gladstone, broke into the room with the exclamation, "My word, but I'm proud of Gladstone!" "How dare you say such a thing in this office!" thundered Henley. "Don't you know that this office is here solely for the purpose of confounding his politics?"

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The guiding plan of the long-range firing at Aranci Bay in July was to carry it out as a Fleet action, the ships being worked, as in action, from the fighting position. Points were deducted for bad station-keeping or any other mistake in handling the respective ships, and it was also ordered that between the signal to open fire and an approach to a distance of 4,500 yards from the target six 6-inch and and two 12-inch shots had to be fired right ahead, any failure to carry this out involving a heavy penalty. The vessels taking part in the competition were the Bulwark, Venerable, Bacchante, Aboukir, Cæsar, Formidable, Illustrious, Implacable, Renown, London, Russell, and Irresistible. The ships fired in turn; they advanced at a speed of 14 knots on the target in line abreast, three cables apart three ships at a time, the centre ship alone firing, the admiral flying his flag in one of the others, and making the signals. The chief object of this arrangement was to have the target as near as possible right ahead of the ship firing when advancing. The evolution in each case was carried out as follows:—The ships formed line abreast, and steamed away from the target to about 10,000 yards, when they turned together by signal 16 point. On arrival at 8,000 yards range the signal was made to open fire. On arrival at 4,500 yards range the signal was hauled down to alter course together 8 points to starboard, thus swinging the port broadside to the target. After an interval the signal was hauled down to alter course together 16 points to port, and when the ships during the course of the evolution had turned 8 points of this turn the engines were stopped by signal, and the ships swung the rest of the turn until the target was abeam on the starboard side. Nine minutes after crossing the 4,500 yards line the ship firing was ordered to cease firing by signal.

The competition was extremely interesting to all concerned, subjecting captains of ships to a test of their capabilities of handling their vessels and exercising guns' crews in a novel and very practical fashion Ships, of course, on the advance from 8,000 to 4,500 yards fired single 6-inch guns, and it was found that by calculating the advance at 14 knots and firing every half-minute, the range was acquired very accurately, with the result that most ships found the target very quickly. On turning to starboard at 4,500 yards most of the ships, after firing one gun to make certain of the range, carried out rapid firing, the time for each broadside being about 1 min. 30sec. On turning the 16 points and stopping the ships had nearly four minutes for the starboard broadside; the distance then was about 3,700 yards, but as the speed was decreasing very rapidly (the engines being stopped) the deflection had to be carefully altered after every shot. A quarter's ammunition was allowed to be fired but no one gun was permitted to fire more than its own allowance, thereby preventing any ship obtaining undue advantage from the prowess of some particularly expert captain of a gun. The competition afforded, in fact, a thorough indication of the capabilities, as a whole, of the Guns' crews of each ship. It speaks volumes for the splendid efficiency of the Russell that despite the fact that she of all the ships present was the latest arrival on the station, and had only been about four months in commission, she should have come out top off the list. Her captain, officers, and men deserve to be heartily congratulated on such a record, and they ought to be proud men when the time comes for the cup to be presented to them by the Commander-in-Chief. That the ship will make a tough struggle next year to retain the prize naturally goes without saying. The best practice with the heavy 12-inch guns was made by the London, which scored six hits with them out of 13 shots.

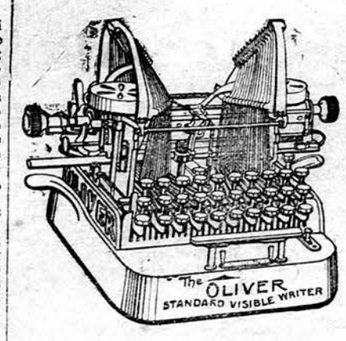
The early days of the present week, says the Globe, have witnessed some strenuous life in the national dockyards. Men have been living two or three ordinary days in one, in the severe competition entailed by the mobilisation of the Fleet for the forthcoming manœuvres. The resources of the officers, both of the ships and of the dockyards of bluejackets and of stokers, and of dockyards, stores and plant, have been tested to their utmost capacity in the endeavour to do in 24 hours the work which under ordinary conditions, would be considered well done in a week. It is really wonderful how the officers and men manage to tumble into their places, to find their way about, and generally to shake down into something like shipshape within a few hours of hoisting the pendant in a ship which probably not one in a hundred of them has ever been aboard of until the morning of mobilisation day. But perhaps the strangest point about it all is that engineers and stokers go on board, and within an hour of hoisting the pendant have lighted the fires in the boilers, and will be prepared, as soon as all the stores, &c., are on board, to take the ship to sea. As a rule, the percentage of the engine-room complement which has any acquaintance with the internal economy of the ship does not exceed ten; in many cases it is even less.

Some very noteworthy figures are contained in the Parliamentary return recently issued showing the comparative rates of advancement in the ranks of captain and major for the years 1898 and 1903 (June, 1902, to May, 1903). Promotion has been accelerated no doubt in the latter period, but by no means to the extent that might have been expected in the year immediately following a great war strangeto say, it has improved in the Indian Army, the officers of which were not largely engaged. Here the grade of captain was reached in 1898 after eleven years' service and in 1903 after nine; the grade of major was reached after twenty years in the former period, against eighteen in the latter. In the cavalry captains have gained three years; the promotions took five years in 1903, as against eight in 1898. The engineers are the same (the artillery had no promotions in 1903); the infantry show as six years, against eight previously. As majors the cavalry have been promoted more quickly by two years, the artillery and engineers by one year, the infantry was the same in both periods, and the Indian Army, as stated above has gained two years. It may be fairly reasoned from these figures and the little improvement shown in an abnormal period of war that the outlook ahead is by no means rosy, and if we take into account the absorption of second officers as vacancies offer, we may count upon much stagnation in promotion in the coming years.

The despatch of a body of the Irish Guards to Dublin on the occasion of the King's visit to Ireland will be greatly appreciated. Several papers have spoken of it as being the first time Irish Guards have been seen in Ireland. This is, of course, a mistake based on the fact that the writers have forgotten that the present regiment is not the first to bear the name Irish Guards. It is quite true that the regiment raised by order of Queen Victoria has never been in Ireland; but Charles II raised a regiment of Irish Guards, which was quartered in Ireland. We have more than once referred in these columns to the history of this first regiment of Irish Guards and need not say more now than point out the contrast that is suggested by the presence of the Irish Guards of to-day in Dublin. In 1689 the Irish Guards declared for James II and were in arms against William III., and after the defeat of the Stewart cause were allowed to volunteer for service in the French Army; and now King Edward will have Irish Guards as his body-guard.

It is two months since the Royal Commission on the War completed taking evidence, and much anxiety prevails as to the conclusions arrived at. Mr. Pirie in the House of Commons inquired of Mr. Balfour as to whether the report would be published early enough to give sufficient time for debate before the end of the session, but the only reply vouchsafed was that the Commission were completing their proceedings as rapidly as possible, and hoped to be able to present their report at an early date.

The "Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps" has at length made its appearance and is as Surgeon-General Sir William Taylor, the Director-General, says in "L'Envoi" the realisation of a hope of many year and not at all a new idea the necessity for such a periodical having long been recognised by medical officers. The establishment of the journal was decided upon in 864; but official opposition and rules and customs of the Service killed the proposal at its birth and many unsuccessful efforts have since been made to revive it. There is every reason to hope that the present venture will be successful the great majority of officers of the corps having become subscribers. The journal will be edited under the direction of a committee, Major R. H. Firth having been appointed editor for six months, and it will appear monthly. The present issue possesses one merit—it is well printed in large type on good paper. It contains a number of original communications, the most important being A Report upon Hospital Arrangements on Board Transport by Captain G. B. Stabistreet which is illustrated by photographs and diagrams; others are by Lieut W. C. Stevenson, Major M. T. Yarr and Major J. Will, while the editor discusses the enteric fever problem. Current literature is reviewed and corps news is given and altogether it is a very creditable first appearance.



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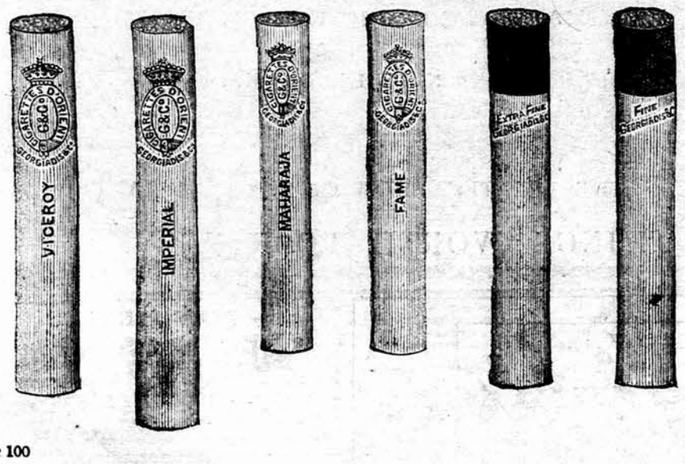
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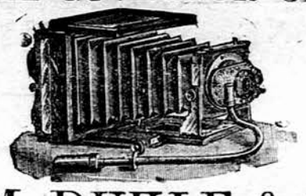
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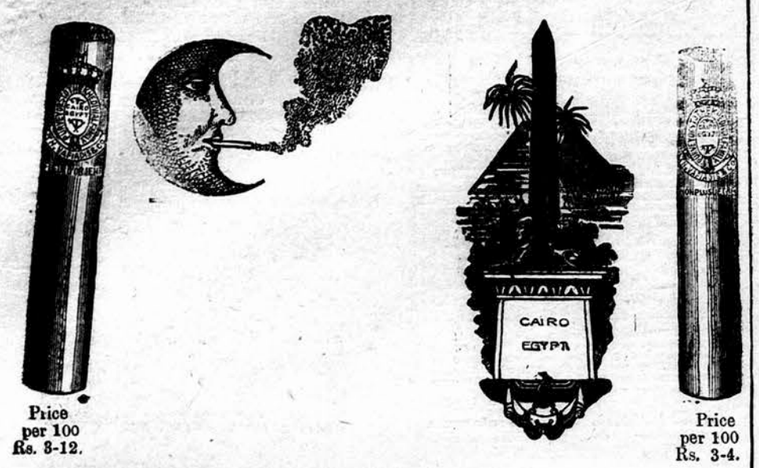
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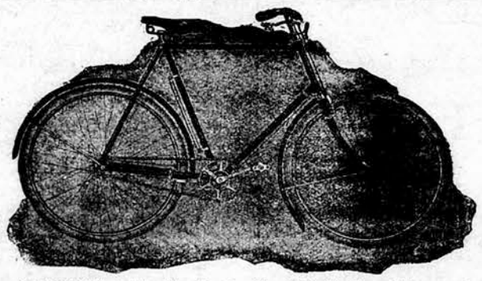
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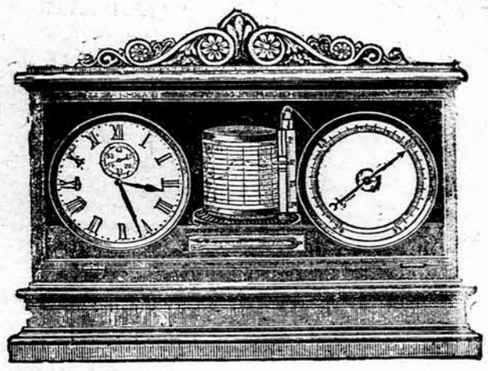
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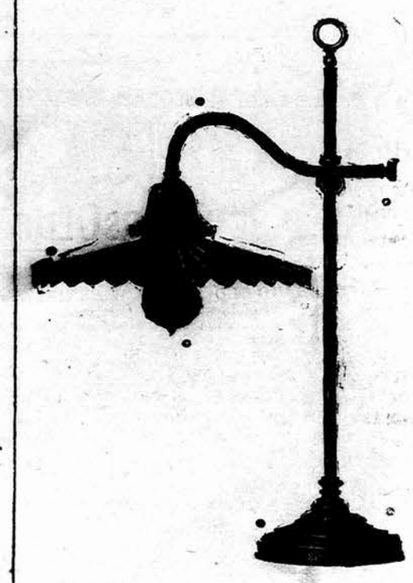
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